

## 'Last chance' support for British plan on Rhodesia

Wealth leaders, while still sceptical about the outcome, yesterday accepted Britain's initiative for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia as worth a "last throw" in trying to force the Smith government to hand over to a new administration. At the same time, Mr. Smith recognized that the guerrilla war was continuing.

## Callaghan accepts the war will go on

Mr. Callaghan, who drew attention to the role of the Rhodesian Army, said: "Until the army of the Rhodesian government is destroyed, the effective power of the majority will be destroyed. Even if Mr. Smith lost political power, or a predominantly black administration took over, that government would be unable to do anything if the present army still existed. A new oath of loyalty was irrelevant. Mr. Jumbo went on to say that the Rhodesian Army did not feel bound by its oath of loyalty to the Queen in 1965. It was unlikely to feel bound by an oath made to an African government. The Africans assumed, he said, that Britain was working for the complete dismantling of the Rhodesian Army and the handing over of all its weapons to a majority government. "Unless this happens, a change in the complexion of the government would be meaningless." It was on that basis, Mr. Jumbo continued, that Africa could cooperate with the current British initiative. For it means that they would all be working to destroy Mr. Smith politically and to destroy his power. What happened after the destruction of the army and the ending of the Rhodesian rule would be determined by the manner in which the change-over was effected, he said. If the destruction of Mr. Smith's power was achieved with the active help of the West, then the Rhodesian Government in Zimbabwe under arrangements agreed between the nationalists and the British Government. But if the freedom fighters had to fight to a finish, then the first independent government of Zimbabwe would be formed by them. Mr. Jumbo then asked his colleagues: Was there a real alternative to the destruction of the Rhodesian army by the freedom fighters, with all the suffering that would be caused? "We want the war to end quickly. It can only end when the objective is achieved. "We will cooperate with Britain and anyone to achieve the objective politically, even while the war is continuing. Fighting and talking are not incompatible when the objective of both is the same—that is, the transfer of effective power to the majority of the people." Allegations that the Rhodesian regime is having many Africans every Monday on film, he said, were made yesterday. Continued on page 4, col 4

## Awards for arts and sports in the Jubilee Honours list

By a Staff Reporter

The combined silver jubilee and birthday honours list published today is the largest since the coronation in 1953; it is a fifth longer than the usual half-yearly list. There were no political honours, however.

Five new life peers have been created: Mr. Philip Noel Baker, a former Labour minister and recipient of the Nobel peace prize; Sir Michael Carter, former Chief of the Defence Staff; Mr. Prasad Chitambar, chief executive of the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust; Sir Eric Roll, a former senior civil servant and now chairman of S. G. Warburg and Co and a director of the Bank of England; and Mr. Kenneth Wedderburn, Cassell, Professor of Commercial Law at the London School of Economics. In the theatre, Sir John Gielgud is made a Companion of Honour and Mr. Peter Hall, director of the National



Newly honoured (from left to right): Professor Kenneth Wedderburn and Mr. Prasad Chitambar, who become life peers; Mr. Peter Hall, who is knighted; and Sir John Gielgud, who becomes a Companion of Honour.

Theatre, is knighted. Mr. Frank Dunlop, director of the Young Vic, is appointed CBE. Among musicians honoured was Mr. Alexander Gibson, principal conductor and director of Scottish Opera, who is knighted, and Mr. Richard

Rodney Bennett, the composer, who is made a CBE. Mr. David Willocks, director of the Royal College of Music, is knighted. Entertainers and television performers honoured include Mr. Brian Rix, who is made a

CBE for services to the handicapped. Mr. Dickie Henderson (OBE for services to charity), and Mr. Rolf Harris (OBE). Mr. Ted Hughes, the poet, is appointed OBE. Two Commonwealth Prime Ministers are honoured. Mr

Robert Muldoon of New Zealand becomes a Companion of Honour, and Mr. Eric Gairy, of the West Indian island of Grenada, a knight.

Two sportsmen are knighted: Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Llewellyn, the Olympic equestrian, and Mr. Noel Murless, the racehorse trainer.

Others honoured in the field of sport include Mr. Bob Paisley, manager of Liverpool, the Football League champions, (OBE), and Mr. Tommy Smith, the Liverpool player (MBE). In rugby Mr. Richard Jeays is made CBE and Mr. J. P. Williams MBE. In cricket Mr. John Edrich is made MBE and in tennis Mr. Roger Taylor MBE.

Mr. Anthony Cragg, who has been involved with many royal broadcasts; Mr. Edward Rayne, who makes shoes for the Queen; and Mr. Hardy Amies, a royal dress designer, become CVOs.

List in full, pages 12 and 13  
Business honours, page 17

## Man held in spy case named by Uganda

Front Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, June 10

Uganda radio today named the man held on spying charges as "Cullen" and said he was a Briton. But sources in Kampala said the man concerned was Mr. Robert Scanlon, a service manager with a motor company there, who renounced his British citizenship two years ago and is now a Ugandan citizen.

No details are known of the charges against Mr. Scanlon but President Amin was quoted by Uganda radio as saying that the case was so serious that any sentence imposed by the military tribunal would be carried out before the end of next week. He also said that after execution, there would be no question of the body being handed to anyone—the procedure which was adopted in Angola when white mercenaries were executed. The time and place of any execution would not be made known.

Mr. Scanlon was one of a group of Europeans who ceremoniously carried President Amin in a chair in Kampala two years ago, the President symbolizing the "white man's burden". Soon after that incident, he was among a group of Britons and other Europeans who were formally expelled from Uganda. They were pictured kneeling before President Amin as they took the oath of loyalty to Uganda.

Late tonight a Ugandan military spokesman ordered British nationals not to gather in



Europeans carrying President Amin in 1975. Mr. Scanlon is at the left, with the moustache.

groups of more than three, and not to travel more than three to a single car. Security officials were ordered to keep a close watch on British nationals and Uganda radio said anyone disobeying the order would be imprisoned. The order is the first restriction to be placed on the movement of Britons inside

Uganda, although they were recently forbidden to leave the country by President Amin after the British Government had told him to stay away from the Commonwealth conference. The limit of three people to a car could well prevent members of a single family from travelling together. A staff reporter writes: Accord-

ing to reports reaching London, Mr. Scanlon runs a small electrical firm in Kampala. His wife, who is a British subject, has been in touch with British representatives in Uganda but her husband can be offered no protection. The couple have two children, believed to be at school in Britain.

## Mortgage rate is cut to 10½%

By Margaret Stone

The mortgage interest rate is to come down from 11 to 10½ per cent, the Building Societies Association announced yesterday. The rate paid to investors will be trimmed from 7 per cent to 6½ per cent. The decision to cut the rate, Mr. Ralph Stow, the association's chairman, said, was a step of faith "that the Government would be able to negotiate a satisfactory third stage in the pay policy and reduce the basic rate of tax from 35 to 33 per cent."

New building society receipts in May reached £51m, beating April's record of £47m. The

figure is higher than had been expected. That, Mr. Stow said, meant that most people who want a mortgage this year should have no difficulty in getting one. The increased lending power of the societies is being reflected in leading levels. In May £514m was lent to house buyers and home loans granted, but not yet taken up totalled a record £666m. It was only last January that commitments shrank to £338m, compared with monthly commitments of about £500m for most of last year. The cut in the interest rate has come as no surprise. When the societies reduced the mortgage rate from 12½ to 11½

cent in April it was immediately expected that the rate would have to come down again. But hopes that another cut of a full point would be made had to be abandoned. The new rate comes into effect immediately for new borrowers and from July 1 for existing borrowers. It reduces the cost of a mortgage by 54p a month for each £1,000 of mortgage over a 25-year term. On an average new loan of £8,500 the monthly cost before tax relief will be £81.09, compared with £85.63. For investors the new 6½ per cent rate represents a gross return of 10.31 per cent for a basic-rate taxpayer.

## 'Seek for the highest' in jubilee year, bishop says

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The nation should turn in Jubilee year from its slide into mediocrity to the pursuit of excellence, the Bishop of London, Dr. Ellison, said in an ecumenical service in Westminster Cathedral last night. It was one of the most disquieting features of the jubilee year, he declared, "that we have so largely lost sight of seeking for the highest and best."

Dr. Ellison added: "The failure to set perfection as the goal to which we as individuals and as a nation aspire, this contempt for the highest, this loss of a disquieting effect upon our morale and our character. It saps initiative, it destroys efficiency, it embitters relationships and debases good manners."

Widespread disregard for the law, rejection of moral restraints, and the difficulties in the way of parents wishing to make sacrifices so that they could choose their children's education were all symptoms of a baleful process at work. Dr. Ellison was preaching at a "citizens' jubilee service" attended by Cardinal Cooke, Metropolitan Archbishop of London, head of the Russian Orthodox Community in Britain, Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Britain, representatives of the nonconformist churches and Westminster civic leaders. Archbishop Athenagoras has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Coggan, making what he calls a "kind of protest" at the exclusion of Greek Orthodox representatives from the drafting of the jubilee form of prayer, published by Anglican, nonconformist and Roman Catholic authorities for use in all churches. His letter said: "Our clergy and people ask me why the Orthodox Church has been neglected in this manner."

Firework display, page 2

## Honorary commands for Royal Family

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

To mark her silver jubilee the Queen has appointed herself and other members of the Royal Family to a total of 18 honorary commands in the Army and the RAF, and 19 more in the Commonwealth Armed Forces.

The Queen becomes the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps of Royal Military Police, which celebrates its centenary in August, honorary air commander of the Royal Air Force, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps and the Canadian Forces Military Engineers Branch.

The Parachute Regiment, the Cheshire Regiment, the Royal Army Educational Corps, the Intelligence Corps and the Royal Pioneer Corps also get a colonel-in-chief for the first time.

The Duke of Gloucester becomes the first honorary Colonel of the Royal Monmouthshire Regiment, Royal Engineers (Militia), the senior unit of the Army Reserve, which is descended from a trained band raised in Monmouth 400 years ago. The Duchess of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief of the RAEC, receives her first honorary commission.

For the first time since the mid-1930s members of the Royal Family have been linked with operational RAF units. RAF Marham houses the air-to-air refuelling force of Victor tankers. Kinloss has three squadrons of Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft. Brackley is the home of the tactical weapons unit, Lynx, an air transport base and Comingsby is a fighter station.

The appointment of colonel-in-chief is honorary and is usually held for life. Except for the Duke of Wellington, all colonels-in-chief are members of the Royal Family. They are always consulted on matters of regimental tradition. On the death of a colonel-in-chief, the post usually remains vacant until some suitable royal occasion such as a coronation, an investiture or, as in this case, a jubilee.

Full list, page 16

## How not to be kidnapped in seven easy lessons

From Patricia Clough  
Rome, June 10

As Italian kidnappers struck yet again, a list of seven police tips was published here today on how to avoid becoming the next victim.

The suggestions appeared in the weekly magazine *Epoca* as Signor Enzo Vigliani, co-owner of one of Italy's biggest haulage firms, was grabbed and bundled into a waiting car by four bandits with sawn-off shotguns on his way to work.

Signor Vigliani had broken one of the rules which many potential victims have themselves set, but which police failed to include in the list: be unpredictable. He left for work on the dot of eight o'clock every morning.

According to the police, most kidnappings take place in the morning and evening as the victim moves between his home and his office. Do not, they say, go on foot and make sure someone is with you when you walk to and from your car.

Make sure your car always has plenty of petrol so that you do not have to stop at a petrol station on the way.

Have bullet-proof windows installed in your car, fix several rear-view mirrors to keep a good watch on what is going on behind and an ear-splitting horn to give the alarm in case of danger.

If you see a road accident—which might be simulated to make you stop—do not slow down. Drive past quickly and telephone the police.

Have only trusted employees around you in your office, factory or home. This is because information needed by kidnappers often comes from staff or servants. Ensure that outsiders who enter the place where you work are carefully checked.

Have your children escorted everywhere they go. Tell the school to check with the family if someone telephones asking that they be let out of classes early.

If you live in an isolated spot buy guard dogs and have the house and garden lit up at night. If, however, you are still kidnapped, do not put up a fight. You will be hurt. Try to gather as many clues as you can as to where you are being held, such as the noise of trains, aircraft or buses passing, or the sound of bells. Eavesdrop on conversations between your captors: you may hear information which could lead to their eventual arrest.

Flat mystery call, page 3

## Expert on bird migration dies

Sir Arthur Landsborough Thomson, one of Britain's foremost ornithologists, has died in hospital aged 86.

Sir Arthur, who was knighted in 1933, was well known for his researches on bird migration. He was a former chairman of the trustees of London's Natural History Museum, and lived in Southfields, South London.

Obituary, page 16

## Lesbians raidambique

Correspondent  
June 10

Security forces another raid into a combined operation said the attack on a house was made some after it had been rough information in documents captured: previous raid just 6-ago.

Occupied by men-Zimbabwe National Army, was close to the border in the of Mozambique, it

roup of guerrillas in fled leaving large of weapons and behind. Among the captured were land-rocket launchers, mortar bombs and rounds of ammunition.

ian soldier killed in named as Trooper. He was the 316th of the Rhodesian ces to die since the e guerrilla war in 1972. In the same claimed, more than rillas have been desian forces. 629

made an unsumpt to blow up the e just outside a African township this riding to the com-

## No likelihood of British fishing in Icelandic waters

Assessments in Brussels of the latest round of fishery negotiations in Reykjavik between the EEC and Iceland indicate that hopes of British fishermen being allowed back into Icelandic waters this year can be abandoned. Mr. Sinar Agustsson, the Foreign Minister, claimed that the issue was not even raised during the talks. However, a Foreign Office spokesman said that the matter was discussed. He added that no conclusion was reached. Page 3

## Namibia progress

Under concerted Western pressure South Africa has abandoned its plan to install an interim Government in Namibia. In an important change of policy, it has also accepted the principle that the United Nations should play a supervisory role in free elections. These could take place later this year. Page 4

## Burden on police

An increase in violence has put Britain's Metropolitan police forces with their backs to the wall, and the burden may get worse before it gets better, Mr. James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said. Page 3

## Vesco expulsion

Mr Robert Vesco has been asked to leave Costa Rica where he has been since 1972. The American financier is accused of embezzling more than \$12m and of attempting to prevent an investigation of his affairs by giving money to President Nixon's re-election campaign. Page 4

## Assembly demand

The Scottish Council of the Labour Party has told the Government that legislation for a Scottish assembly should be carried before the next election. Page 2

## Female intuition is a reality

Psychologists at two universities in the United States have combined to establish that there is such a thing as female intuition. Women are more visually attentive to other people and their skill in non-verbal communication is far stronger than men's, the psychologists conclude from their measurements of sensitivity. Page 2

## CBI profits warning

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, told industrialists and retailers that he was not prepared to modify the form of his proposals for minimum profit safeguards. The CBI delegation said that Mr Hattersley underestimated the damage he could do in industrial confidence. Page 17

## Fears for hostages

There are growing fears of a violent outcome to the two Dutch sieges. The latest discussions between South Moluccan mediators and the terrorists aboard the hijacked train have failed to break the deadlock and it appears that the authorities may try to free the hostages by force. Page 2

Lifts disrupted: A strike by 1,200 electricians is disrupting maintenance and repair work by this Otis Elevator Company on lifts all over Britain. Page 2

Ulster protest: A road outside Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital was blocked by staff in a protest against a porter's murder. Page 3

Geneva: Wider protection for civilians and prisoner-of-war status for guerrillas are among amendments to rules of war signed yesterday. Page 3

Home News	2, 3	Court	16	Prisoners	26	TV & Radio	8
European News	3	Crossword	26	Sale Room	3	Theatres, etc	8-10
Overseas News	4	Engagements	16	Science	16	25 Years Ago	11
Arts	9	Features	7-11, 14	Services	16	Other	16
Bridge	11	Gardening	11	Sport	22-24	Wills	16
Business	11	Letters	11		5, 6		
Chess	11	Obituary	16				

## Inspectors dispute stops Leyland plant

A strike by 200 inspectors over a grading dispute stopped all car production at Leyland's Longbridge plant. It was the second time in three days that unofficial action by a small group of ancillary workers had halted the Mini and Allegro assembly lines. Page 17

Features, pages 7-11, 14  
Alan James asks if Nasser was trapped into the Six-Day War: George Hutchinson on the deeper meaning of the jubilee. Stewart Teedler on a year after the mercenaries. Saturday Review: Oxford Days, by A. J. Ayer. Leader page, 15

Letters: On the judges and trade union rights, from Professor J. A. Jolovic, and others; on the Lib-Lab pact, from Mr William Wallace; and on drama criticism, from Mr William Douglas-Home

Leading articles: The Commonwealth and Rhodesia; When the elms have gone. Arts: Sheridan Morley talks to American actor E. G. Marshall, of television's *The Defenders*, who makes his debut at the National Theatre on Thursday; David Wade reviews what has been happening on radio

Sport, pages 5 and 6  
Racing: Prospects for French Oaks and other races; Golf: Howard Clark leads in Merivale tournament; Rugby Union: Shift test for British Lions; Motor racing: Le Mans prospects; Cycling: Czechoslovakia win 11th stage of Tour of Britain; Tennis: Business News, pages 17-21

Stock markets: The FT index closed 2.5 up at 449.4, a drop of 8.4 since the jubilee break; Gilt scored gains of over £1 on the unchanged MLR and money supply figures

Personal investment and finance: Vera Di Palma answers readers' letters on tax arising from her recent series of articles on filling in the annual tax return; Paul Dobson examines the new credit cards companies' liability to consumers; Margaret Stone talks to the recently appointed chairman of the Building Societies Association

Home News	2, 3	Court	16	Prisoners	26	TV & Radio	8
European News	3	Crossword	26	Sale Room	3	Theatres, etc	8-10
Overseas News	4	Engagements	16	Science	16	25 Years Ago	11
Arts	9	Features	7-11, 14	Services	16	Other	16
Bridge	11	Gardening	11	Sport	22-24	Wills	16
Business	11	Letters	11		5, 6		
Chess	11	Obituary	16				

## Right now, your best policy is probably one of ours.

We have policies to cover practically everything you care to name.

There is a complete range of Life Assurance for investment and family protection.

Policies to protect your income in the event of sickness or accident.

Group and individual pension plans.

'Blue Plan' home and motor insurance.

And 'Tradepak' policies for business protection.

But perhaps more important than the policies themselves is the company behind them.

Guardian Royal Exchange is one of Britain's very largest insurance companies, and our history dates back more than 250 years.

Which is nice to know in these uncertain times.

So if you'd like more details of any of our policies, have a chat with your broker or local GRE branch.

**STOP PRESS: Ask about our new Dynamic Savings Plan with increasing premiums that automatically top up your regular savings.**

**Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance**

A good name to insure with.



marlos, Psk 5:21; Drexler  
 mine, Fink 5:23; Franc  
 line, NYA; Germany  
 rreco, Dir 5:23; Holland  
 uly, Lbr 6:01; Laxat  
 addita, Esc 20:00; Mal  
 ay, Ar 4:05; Piramgi,  
 4:01; Pcs 4:07; Sweden  
 4:00; Dir 5:20;  
 4:00; Yugosavia, Din 24

published July except Sunday, Jan  
 5 and 26, and Good Friday & 2  
 nounced, London, WCEI, 12:30  
 ated at New York, NY, 12:30  
 y Air Force or 5:30  
 12th Street, New York, NY, 11  
 telephone: 786 3220.



## Police 'with backs to wall' over violence

Police in violence have been "with their backs to the wall" and the burden of the violence has been placed on them, said James Anderson, assistant chief of Greater Manchester Police, yesterday.

At the convocation of the Children's Home, Derbyshire, that was generally described as a "very good" day, he described the "moral degeneration of the adult population and delinquency" as a "very serious" problem.

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## Adair's bill

Correspondent reports that the bill introduced by Mr Adair, the Minister of Education, is aimed at ensuring that schools are able to provide a high standard of education for all children.

The bill is expected to be passed by the House of Commons in the near future.

## Ensuring parents get more facts on schools

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent.

The Government is seeking to ensure that parents are able to make informed choices about the schools for their children.

The bill is expected to be passed by the House of Commons in the near future.

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## New guidance on equality

By a Staff Reporter.

The new guidance on equality is aimed at ensuring that all people are treated equally, regardless of their race, sex, or religion.

The guidance is expected to be issued by the Government in the near future.

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## Lynch disowns campaign against anti-IRA law

Mr Lynch, the leader of the Provisional IRA, has disowned a campaign against the new anti-IRA law.

He said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

Mr Lynch said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

He said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

Mr Lynch said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

Mr Lynch said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

He said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

Mr Lynch said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

Mr Lynch said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

He said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

Mr Lynch said that the campaign was "not his" and that he was "not involved in it".

## Blocked in protest over hospital murder

Protesters have blocked the entrance to a hospital in protest over a murder that took place there.

The protesters are demanding that the hospital be closed until the murder has been properly investigated.

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## US call for tighter curb on aid and arms to IRA

The United States has called for a tighter curb on aid and arms to the IRA.

The US government is concerned that the IRA is receiving a large amount of aid and arms from the United States.

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## Prisoners transferred after release of warders

Prisoners have been transferred after the release of warders.

The transfer was carried out by the prison authorities.

## Zaire leader seeks more assistance from France

The leader of Zaire has sought more assistance from France.

He is requesting more financial aid and military support.

## Prisoners transferred after release of warders

Prisoners have been transferred after the release of warders.

The transfer was carried out by the prison authorities.

## Zaire leader seeks more assistance from France

The leader of Zaire has sought more assistance from France.

He is requesting more financial aid and military support.

## Amsterdam Old Master sale sets eight new records

The Amsterdam Old Master sale has set eight new records.

The sale was held at the Amsterdam Museum.

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## Prisoners transferred after release of warders

Prisoners have been transferred after the release of warders.

The transfer was carried out by the prison authorities.

## Zaire leader seeks more assistance from France

The leader of Zaire has sought more assistance from France.

He is requesting more financial aid and military support.

## Zaire leader seeks more assistance from France

The leader of Zaire has sought more assistance from France.

He is requesting more financial aid and military support.

## WEST EUROPE

## Wider protection of civilians and POW status for guerrillas in amendments to rules of war

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, June 10.

The concept of sparing civilians during armed conflict has been strengthened, according to most of the delegates from 97 nations who today signed the final act of the diplomatic conference on development of international humanitarian law in war.

The four annual sessions of the conference—preceded by three years of preparatory work by the International Committee of the Red Cross—have resulted in two new protocols to be added to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions.

While the conventions related to protection for prisoners of war, the wounded and populations of occupied areas, the first of the new protocols sets out a modern code of combat law for the first time since the 1907 Hague Convention, it provides for protection of civilians against bombardment.

The second protocol endeavours, less successfully, in the general opinion, to establish equivalent rules for non-international armed conflicts, such as insurrection.

The two protocols will be opened for signature on December 11 by the depositary state, Switzerland, during the next 10 years. The first (102 articles) is likely to be signed by 120 to 130 countries, the second (28 articles) by perhaps half that number.

The whole structure relates only to conventional arms, as the probable effects of contemporary nuclear weapons involve a very different set of circumstances. To preserve the credibility of the nuclear deterrent, the nuclear powers are expected when signing the protocols to attach statements to the effect that the provisions in no way preclude the use of nuclear weapons.

The conference president, Mr Pierre Graber, the Swiss Foreign Minister, said the results of these negotiations were rules which could be applied as universally as possible in the context of today's political realities.

He thought that victims of armed conflicts could expect more from this pragmatic approach than from texts inspired by idealistic notions divorced from reality.

Mr Jean Pictet, leader of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation, said that in application humanitarianism was always mixed with politics. He said the ICRC was 80 per cent satisfied with the outcome.

One innovation is the according of prisoner-of-war status to irregular guerrillas who, to ensure it, are required to distinguish themselves from ordinary civilians only by producing their weapons immediately before going into action.

In practice this is liable to mean an increased hazard for guerrillas because of heightened awareness on the part of the guerrillas' adversaries. But, as Mr Pictet said, the article was the outcome of a unanimous demand by Third World delegates, reflecting the realities of the age.

General satisfaction is expressed with the first of the new protocols. It prohibits, for example, starvation of civilians and destruction of crops. It bans target area bombardment—cities—saturation bombing—and also the destruction of dams if this will entail a large loss of civilian life, no matter how important hydro-electric installations may be to war industries.

Grave violations would entail, in appropriate circumstances, a determination of criminal responsibility.

Mercenaries can have no more than the most elementary protection, being denied combatant or prisoner-of-war status. They are defined as persons "motivated to take part in hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain" and paid substantially higher wages than ordinary soldiers or officers.

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

He said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

Mr Anderson said that the police were "not in a position to do much more than to try to control the situation" and that the "burden of the violence has been placed on them".

## No prospect of British boats fishing off Iceland

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 10.

Any lingering hopes that British trawlers might be allowed back into Icelandic waters this year can be abandoned, according to informed assessments here of the latest round of fishing negotiations between the EEC and Iceland, which took place yesterday in Reykjavik.

The Icelandic delegation to the talks was led by Mr Einar Aggasson and Mr Matthías Magnússon, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Fisheries respectively. The EEC was represented by Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, for the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the European Commissioner for Agriculture.

British fishermen, who have by far the biggest EEC interest in Icelandic waters, have been excluded from the valuable cod fishing grounds lying within Iceland's 200-mile zone since December 1 of last year, when a six-month agreement expired. Until then, up to 24 trawlers were allowed in.

Ever since there have been hopes, increasingly renewed, that the Icelandic authorities might be prepared to allow at least some of these trawlers to return to their waters under an interim arrangement pending the conclusion of a long-term agreement with the EEC on reciprocal fishing rights.

According to a statement by Mr Aggasson today, the question of a return of British boats to Icelandic waters was not even raised in Reykjavik. Although both sides agreed to pursue their discussions, no follow-up meeting is expected before September or October at the earliest.

A terse joint communiqué issued here today said that both parties had "clarified their positions on a number of points at issue" and that they hoped the next round of talks would bring them "substantially closer to a mutually satisfactory agreement on the utilization of the living resources of the sea".

The EEC is in a weak bargaining position since it only has about 30,000 tonnes of fish to offer Icelandic fishermen in Community waters, whereas the West German fleet alone has been granted a quota for almost twice that amount in Iceland's fishing grounds.

Substantial quantities of Icelandic fish exports enjoy duty-free access to the EEC under a general trade agreement, but it is considered in Brussels that it would be unwise for the EEC to attempt to use these benefits to apply leverage in negotiations with Iceland.

## Social democrats prepare direct poll platform

From Our Correspondent, Berlin, June 10.

The Federation of EEC Social Democratic Parties has completed the draft of its platform for direct elections to the European Parliament.

Copies of the platform were sent today to members for discussion and a final version is expected to be accepted at a congress next January.

Herr Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democrats, said that with this platform the social democratic parties were the most united political force within the EEC.

## Swiss referendum on VAT

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 10.

The Swiss are voting this weekend in a referendum on whether to accept government plans for the introduction of value-added tax (VAT).

This would be on a scale ranging from 3 per cent on necessities such as food and newspapers, to 10 per cent on hotels and restaurants would be required to add 6 per cent to the bill.

The Government has made clear that this consumption tax, replacing the existing turnover tax, is essential for providing revenue to cover growing deficits in the federal budget.

It is supported in this by the main political parties and the trade unions. Smaller groups representing the range of the political spectrum are opposing it.

There is expected to be a heavy turnout of voters and the result may be close.

## Falangist dispute over true faith

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 10.

The colourful mural in the middle of Madrid shows three men with top hats representing the left, right and centre.

One is puffing on a fat cigar and all are gathered contentedly around a voting urn. By their side a worker (the Spanish people), wearing the traditional beret with a spangler in his belt, is sweating profusely as he pulls along a block called "economic crisis".

At first sight the mural looks like the work of an extreme left-wing organization expressing cynicism at the "bourgeois elections". Such murals were much in evidence in neighbourhoods like the 1974 revolution. In fact it was painted as a bold black letters in the corner reveal—by the Falange (Auténtica).

The Falange was incorporated into General Franco's only political organization, the National Movement, in 1937. The important word is *Auténtica* (authentic), for this party—which has nothing to do with the Franco regime—claims to be the true heirs of José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Falange and idol of the Franco era.

The Falange (Auténtica), or *Sector Hedilla* as it is called after Manuel Hedilla, broke away from the main body of the Falange in 1937, and indeed accuses Franco of betraying the ideas of José Antonio and using the Falange for his own ends. It is putting up candidates in the election.

"Franco used the blue shirt of the Falange, the salute (the fascist one), the black and red flag and the symbols, but not the political thought," he maintained. "He was a capitalist by nature, not a socialist," he said.

His father, Manuel, was for a brief time the head of the Falange after José Antonio was executed by Republicans in Alicante prison in 1938. When the dictator formed the Movement, Manuel Hedilla—seen by Franco as a serious rival to his position—protested. He was imprisoned and sentenced to death on trumped-up charges of trying to overthrow the Caudillo. The death sentence was commuted to four years' imprisonment.

## Prisoners transferred after release of warders

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 10.

President Mitterrand of Zaire, in Paris for a two-day official visit, said he had come to thank President Giscard d'Estaing for the help France gave his country beginning in April to defeat the Katangan insurgents in Shaba province.

"I wanted to tell him of my appreciation for his very courageous act in flying to the aid of Zaire to enable my country to recover its unity and territorial integrity. The danger in Africa everywhere, and the Cuban elements are present in three weeks, at the summit of the Organization of African States at Freetown, we shall open the way which leads to peace in Africa."

General Mitterrand met the President yesterday, and was entertained to lunch today at the Elysée Palace.

It is likely that French military advisers will be sent to Zaire under the sort of military agreement France already has with other African countries.

Mr Karl Bond, the Zaire Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, accusing Russia of designs on Africa, said "Zaire and Africa in general feel today closer than ever to Europe."

## Prisoners transferred after release of warders

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 10.

Biggest warders held hostage by a group of prisoners for 15 hours were released early today after the Justice Ministry agreed to the prisoners' demand for transfers to other jails.

Sixteen prisoners were driven out of the jail at Spoleto, in central Italy, bound for prisons in different parts of the country.

About 30 prisoners, wielding sharpened forks and spoons, captured 14 warders yesterday morning and held them for an hour in a large room. As time passed, warders who collapsed under the strain were released. Others were set free to take messages.

The revolt, apparently organized by the Red Brigades terrorist group, was intended against conditions in the old jail, a converted medieval castle. It contained 150 prisoners in crowded and primitive conditions and is known to inmates as "Spoleto concentration camp".

An association that campaigns for better conditions in prisons said it had already asked for an official inquiry into the "appalling" conditions at Spoleto, but without success.



## OVERSEAS

## South Africa abandons interim regime for Namibia policy change

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, June 10

In an important change of policy, South Africa today abandoned its plan to install an interim Government based on the Turnhalle conference in Namibia (South-West Africa) and announced instead that an Administrator-General would be appointed to rule the territory until a Constituent Assembly is elected.

The announcement came at the end of three days of talks in Cape Town between the five-nation Western "contact group" and the South African Government. The move was immediately welcomed by the group whose spokesman said the appointment of an administrator-general could be helpful towards achieving an internationally acceptable solution.

In the meantime Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, announced that he will introduce legislation next week enabling Dr Diederichs, the head of state, to make laws in the territory. The Bill provides for the President to appoint an Administrator-General in Windhoek, the capital.

Mr Vorster did not indicate who might be given this appointment although it is expected to go to a South African. He would be closely advised by a United Nations-appointed Secretary-General during the preparation for and holding of free elections supervised by the United Nations. These could take place later this year.

The abandonment of proposals for establishing an interim authority took place in a clear statement that it was not going to be possible to bridge the gap between the Western view of how such an authority should be constituted and the suggestions put forward by the Turnhalle representatives. A delegation from the Turnhalle was present in Cape Town for consultations with the South African Government but it did not have direct links with the "contact group".

Earlier today the Turnhalle delegation issued a statement saying that the proposals by the five Western nations for a central administrative authority were unacceptable. They therefore requested the South African Government to drop the idea of setting up such an authority and appoint an Administrator-General instead.

However, a statement issued on behalf of the five by Mr Don McHenry, the senior American delegate, said that the Turn-

halle's own proposal was unacceptable because it was "predominantly ethnic, lacked neutrality and appeared to prejudice the outcome of free elections." As one diplomat commented: "It was just the Turnhalle by another name."

The Western group also scotched the suggestion that the idea of an Administrator-General had come from the Turnhalle side. Such a suggestion had been discussed when Western representatives met the South African Government in Cape Town last April.

After returning to Windhoek tonight, Turnhalle delegates urged South Africa and the Western powers to organize free elections within the next six months if possible.

Shorn of its diplomatic language, it is clear from today's announcement that South Africa and more especially the Turnhalle, have made substantial compromises in the face of concerted Western pressure. Not only has the interim government idea, through which the Turnhalle hoped to establish its authority throughout the territory before full independence, been dropped but there has also been acceptance by the South Africans that the United Nations should play a role during the elections.

For their part, the Western countries have been prepared to soft-pedal on Swapo and the United Nations' demand for an immediate South African withdrawal from the territory.

They appear to have accepted that a troop withdrawal should be ordered and that South Africa would maintain its presence in Namibia until an independent Government requested its withdrawal.

It remains to be seen whether the Western group can now gain United Nations and Swapo acceptance of the new proposals.

According to diplomatic sources, some progress was also made about the release of political prisoners.

Another point of contention which has still to be resolved is the question of Walvis Bay, the South African enclave, in which is situated Namibia's only deepwater port.

Mr Vorster said the legislation to be introduced next week would include the administration of Walvis Bay. South Africa has made it clear it will not give up the strategically important port. Swapo insists it is an integral part of Namibian territory.

## Some progress in Pakistan political talks

Rawalpindi, June 10.—Talks between the Government and the Opposition today removed some obstacles to a solution of Pakistan's three-month political crisis over alleged election rigging.

"We have moved forward," Maulana Kausar Niazi, Minister for Religious Affairs and one of Mr Bhutto's three-man negotiating team, said.

A joint statement after the fifth round of talks said the two sides had resolved some of the differences, but gave no details. It said another meeting would be held on Sunday after separate consultations.

A settlement had been expected this week, but the talks ran into difficulties yesterday on the mechanics of holding another general election. Opposition sources said the main differences concerned the demand by the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance for a free election.—Reuter.

## Ontario Premier returned to power without majority

From Our Correspondent  
Ottawa, June 10

For the second time in a row the voters of Ontario, Canada's largest province, have elected a minority Conservative Government.

The Tories, led by Mr William Davis, the Premier, captured 58 seats in yesterday's provincial election, a gain of seven seats but still five fewer than they needed for an overall majority in the 125-seat legislature.

The Liberals won 34 seats, displacing the New Democratic Party as the official opposition, while the socialist NDP got 33.

While holding on to power, Mr Davis failed in his gamble to win back the majority which the Conservatives lost in the 1975 election.

The Premier called the election after his Government had been defeated on a relatively minor issue. He was influenced to some extent by opinion polls which suggested a tide of public support running in his favour. He also sought to take advantage

## Bihar violence mars opening of state polls

Delhi, June 10.—Violent clashes in the north-eastern state of Bihar marred the first of five days of polling to choose state assemblies in 10 of India's 22 states and two of its union territories.

In the Gaya and Bhोजपुर districts, rival supporters shot at one another and in the Aurangabad district ballot boxes were snatched. Samachar, the official news-reporter, said.

According to police some people were killed, but no figures were available. There were few incidents elsewhere in the heavily populated northern states.

The elections provide the first serious test of popular support for the Janata Party led by Mr Morarji Das, the Prime Minister, since it crushed Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party in the March general election.

Police were reported to be only moderate in most areas.—Reuter.

age of the national unity issue, calculating that the voters of the province that has gained most from Canadian confederation would give the Conservatives a strong mandate to deal with the threat of Quebec separation.

The outcome could affect the timing of a federal election. Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, who has also been doing extremely well in the opinion polls, is under pressure from some of his advisers to call an election this year on the unity issue.

The implicit rebuff by voters to Mr Davis may stiffen the Prime Minister's resistance to the idea of an early election. He will not forget that the election which brought the Parti Quebecois to power in Quebec last November was called by Mr Robert Bourassa, the Liberal Premier, two years before the expiry of his mandate.

Standings in the Ontario legislature after the 1975 election were: Conservatives 51; NDP 38; Liberals 36.

## Americans with microfilm held in Russia

Moscow, June 10.—Soviet police detained an American couple at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport on May 29 after finding subversive literature in their luggage and microfilm in their shoes. The Government newspaper Izvestia said today.

The newspaper said Harold and Eileen Greenberg were detained after gathering anti-Soviet information.

The American embassy here said the couple had since returned to the United States.—Reuter.

## Soweto call for mourning in memory of riots dead

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, June 10

The influential Soweto Students' Representative Council has called on the black population of South Africa to observe June 16, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto riots, as a holiday to commemorate those who died during the unrest. A total of 618 lives were lost during last year's upheavals which spread to black townships right across the country.

A pamphlet issued by the students also called for a suspension of all forms of entertainment between June 16 and June 19 to mark the anniversary of what has been designated as "Students' Day" and urged inhabitants to observe a period of silence during the early hours and 9 am next Thursday. The pamphlet emphasized that violence should be avoided.

Other proposals made by the students include the closure of shebeens (illicit drinking parlours) during the whole of next week, the holding of prayer meetings, the wearing of black as a sign of mourning and the closure of Soweto shops. The inhabitants of single men's hostels, some of whom turned against the students last year, were asked to identify themselves with the rest of Soweto residents in a show of solidarity.

Soweto people who were questioned about the students' proposals today believed they would be widely supported. They were uncertain, however, how many people would be prepared to put their jobs at risk by observing a holiday on June 16. The students' council has suggested that employers allow their black employees to work extra hours this weekend so they can take next Thursday off.

The mood in Soweto remains highly volatile. Late yesterday there was a further outbreak of violence when students from Orlando High School stoned vehicles belonging to the West Rand Bantu Administration Board. Police fired into the air to disperse the crowd.

There was still an air of tension when students returned to school today. Some students were already leaving by mid-morning because they feared the police would return to make arrests. When two heavily protected police vehicles drove by, a crowd of students, while others stood by, jeered and gave black power salutes. When a colleague tried to take photographs, some students yelled abuse.

At Maitland Isaacson School, where the upheavals first began last year, the mood was more relaxed. But within minutes of students starting to talk to me and some colleagues, two police vans containing 10 heavily armed black policemen arrived and tried to make the students move away.

Shortly afterwards Brigadier Jan Visser, the Soweto police chief, arrived at the school and managed to defuse what was like becoming an explosive situation.

In a statement today Brigadier Visser said the police would not hesitate to suppress violence if it broke out during next week's period of mourning. He added that police would take action against pupils who continued to hold meetings at schools to promote unrest. However he added that in an effort to promote goodwill his men would not enter school grounds unless it was necessary.

A black American poet and a white American diplomat were briefly detained in Soweto today by a visiting Morris Isaacson School. The poet, Mr Michael Harper, had been there to give a poetry reading. He and Mr William "Jack" Jacobson, head of the United States Information Service office in Johannesburg, were questioned by a CID officer and released after an hour.

The head of the Nigerian delegation, Brigadier Shehu Yar Adia, achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first African leader to criticize Mr Callaghan for rigging President Amin of Uganda to stay at the meeting. He did not think it right, he told a press conference, that any one member of the Commonwealth should be free and independent association of countries. He did not want precedents to be set.

Now would he support any Commonwealth move to censure President Amin, he said. If the matter were to be raised, President Amin should have been allowed to come and say what he had to say.

The Commonwealtheaders attend the Trooping the Colour before flying up to Glasgow in Scotland for a weekend of relaxed talking. One of the subjects likely to be discussed is sporting contacts with South Africa. There is strong criticism of New Zealand's attitude in not preventing individual sportsmen from competing against South Africans.

Leading article, page 15

Annenberg gift of \$2m to museum

Philadelphia, June 10.—Mr Walter Annenberg, the American ambassador to Britain, and his wife are to give \$2m (£1.18m) to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, according to Mr Robert Wood, the museum director.

He said that the gift, made through a family charitable organization, the Annenberg Fund, is one of the largest donations ever made to the museum. Mr Annenberg is a publisher.

## Last two Athens octuplets die

Athens, June 10.—All eight children born two days ago to a young Greek woman, Mrs Clio Zerbini, have died. Five died yesterday and the remaining two this morning.—Reuter.

ler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from rural near-normality to scenes of vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast to surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding by waving fields of wheat, the next it is crawling through a desert of rubble stretching as far as the eye can see, across what used to be a city of a million people.

Factories reduced to a mere of girders twisted into fantastic shapes flank the line. A sombre dirge replaces raucous revolu-



Mrs Callaghan (left) showing Mrs Kaunda and Lady Khama, the wives of the Zambian and Botswana presidents, round Chequers yesterday.

## Energy fund proposed by Jamaican Premier

By Our Special Correspondent

When relations between the developed and developing countries were discussed at the Commonwealth conference yesterday, Mr Michael Manley, the Jamaican Prime Minister, called for support for the continuation of the North-South dialogue within a reformed and restructured United Nations.

He also urged the Commonwealth as a whole to support his proposal for the creation of a special fund of \$5,000m a year for five years for investment in the development of new sources of energy. The money should be provided by the oil-producing and industrialized countries.

Mr Manley first put forward the proposal last week in Paris at the final and unsuccessful session of the conference on international economic cooperation. He pointed out yesterday that the oil-producing countries were likely to be exhausted shortly after the turn of the century: there were 25 years at most to find alternative supplies.

Referring to the press conference to the need to continue North-South dialogue, Mr Manley hoped the Commonwealth leaders would make a concerted effort to create changes in the present structure and workings of the United Nations. The aim should be to improve the mechanisms for negotiating the transfer of technology.

Mr Manley felt a programme of public education was needed. The Western housewife must be persuaded that a better deal for the world's poor did not involve damaging her interests. There was a mutual interest of interest. But for some people it was a matter of life or death in the garage, but of whether they would be alive next year.

Continued from page 1

By Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front. In a letter to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Nkomo revealed the contents of a note signed by him and other African leaders who had been executed and asking for help from the International Red Cross in identifying those in captivity.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Nkomo said that 15 African men were in death row, and it was incumbent on Britain to stop them being hanged.

The head of the Nigerian delegation, Brigadier Shehu Yar Adia, achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first African leader to criticize Mr Callaghan for rigging President Amin of Uganda to stay at the meeting. He did not think it right, he told a press conference, that any one member of the Commonwealth should be free and independent association of countries. He did not want precedents to be set.

Now would he support any Commonwealth move to censure President Amin, he said. If the matter were to be raised, President Amin should have been allowed to come and say what he had to say.

The Commonwealtheaders attend the Trooping the Colour before flying up to Glasgow in Scotland for a weekend of relaxed talking. One of the subjects likely to be discussed is sporting contacts with South Africa. There is strong criticism of New Zealand's attitude in not preventing individual sportsmen from competing against South Africans.

Leading article, page 15

Annenberg gift of \$2m to museum

Philadelphia, June 10.—Mr Walter Annenberg, the American ambassador to Britain, and his wife are to give \$2m (£1.18m) to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, according to Mr Robert Wood, the museum director.

He said that the gift, made through a family charitable organization, the Annenberg Fund, is one of the largest donations ever made to the museum. Mr Annenberg is a publisher.

## Last two Athens octuplets die

Athens, June 10.—All eight children born two days ago to a young Greek woman, Mrs Clio Zerbini, have died. Five died yesterday and the remaining two this morning.—Reuter.

ler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from rural near-normality to scenes of vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast to surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding by waving fields of wheat, the next it is crawling through a desert of rubble stretching as far as the eye can see, across what used to be a city of a million people.

Factories reduced to a mere of girders twisted into fantastic shapes flank the line. A sombre dirge replaces raucous revolu-

## Conference notebook by Michael Leapman

## Publicity-wise leaders stoke the Amin obsession of the media

The BBC television news on Thursday night announced that discussion of President Amin's regime in Uganda had dominated that day's proceedings at the Commonwealth conference. In fact the subject was not mentioned at the conference at all. What was discussed was the press coverage of the conference, and the media's obsession with Amin.

I have been to only one press conference this week at which the speaker has not been asked what he thinks of President Amin. The Commonwealth leaders, who are for the most part perceptive people, have seen that the sure way of getting air time on television and space in newspapers is to make the press coverage of the conference a subject for discussion.

It is the radio and television reporters, I think, who suffer worst from the Amin obsession: but the quality of the press coverage of the conference is not so good. I am worried some here. One veteran Commonwealth correspondent wondered why more attention had not been paid to the opening speech of President Kaunda of Zambia, in which he raised the question of development terms for pre- and post-colonialism.

If he said the same thing about the Russians it would be all over the Russian press, the correspondent observed. And if he had attacked the Queen our papers would have gone to town on it. Dr Indeed, if he had, warned of a Rhodesian bloodbath, as he did the next day with predictably productive results in terms of column inches.

He said he hoped the conference would be a success.

Continued from page 1

By Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front. In a letter to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Nkomo revealed the contents of a note signed by him and other African leaders who had been executed and asking for help from the International Red Cross in identifying those in captivity.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Nkomo said that 15 African men were in death row, and it was incumbent on Britain to stop them being hanged.

The head of the Nigerian delegation, Brigadier Shehu Yar Adia, achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first African leader to criticize Mr Callaghan for rigging President Amin of Uganda to stay at the meeting. He did not think it right, he told a press conference, that any one member of the Commonwealth should be free and independent association of countries. He did not want precedents to be set.

Now would he support any Commonwealth move to censure President Amin, he said. If the matter were to be raised, President Amin should have been allowed to come and say what he had to say.

The Commonwealtheaders attend the Trooping the Colour before flying up to Glasgow in Scotland for a weekend of relaxed talking. One of the subjects likely to be discussed is sporting contacts with South Africa. There is strong criticism of New Zealand's attitude in not preventing individual sportsmen from competing against South Africans.

Leading article, page 15

Annenberg gift of \$2m to museum

Philadelphia, June 10.—Mr Walter Annenberg, the American ambassador to Britain, and his wife are to give \$2m (£1.18m) to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, according to Mr Robert Wood, the museum director.

He said that the gift, made through a family charitable organization, the Annenberg Fund, is one of the largest donations ever made to the museum. Mr Annenberg is a publisher.

## Last two Athens octuplets die

Athens, June 10.—All eight children born two days ago to a young Greek woman, Mrs Clio Zerbini, have died. Five died yesterday and the remaining two this morning.—Reuter.

ler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from rural near-normality to scenes of vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast to surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding by waving fields of wheat, the next it is crawling through a desert of rubble stretching as far as the eye can see, across what used to be a city of a million people.

Factories reduced to a mere of girders twisted into fantastic shapes flank the line. A sombre dirge replaces raucous revolu-

There were signs yesterday that the Amin obsession may be fading, and next week it is likely to be superseded as the focus of press interest by the traditional row over the commonwealth. The precise terms in which the Rhodesian regime is to be denounced, and the measure of verbal support to be given to the freedom fighters are always matters of heated dispute. And this time there is likely to be a further quarrel about how firmly the conference should declare its opposition to sporting links with South Africa—bearing in mind that New Zealand persists in retaining them.

In Ottawa four years ago, Edward Heath and General Gowon of Nigeria hit on a compromise formula behind a bush at a garden party (not that it did either of their subsequent careers very much good). This time the British are giving a party at the Royal Academy on the last night of the conference. It could be there that the final deal is fixed.

A leader who failed to respond to the ritual question about Amin was Major-General Sir Robert, the popular Jamaican who has been the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth since 1965. She had a baby son yesterday morning—her third child.

She had been working at Lancaster House until 9 pm on Thursday, and had the baby in the Middlesex Hospital less than 12 hours later. She had hoped that it might restrain itself until the conference was over, but at that age they are incontinent, she creatures. At least she should not be short of apt names.

He said he hoped the conference would be a success.

Continued from page 1

By Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front. In a letter to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Nkomo revealed the contents of a note signed by him and other African leaders who had been executed and asking for help from the International Red Cross in identifying those in captivity.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Nkomo said that 15 African men were in death row, and it was incumbent on Britain to stop them being hanged.

The head of the Nigerian delegation, Brigadier Shehu Yar Adia, achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first African leader to criticize Mr Callaghan for rigging President Amin of Uganda to stay at the meeting. He did not think it right, he told a press conference, that any one member of the Commonwealth should be free and independent association of countries. He did not want precedents to be set.

Now would he support any Commonwealth move to censure President Amin, he said. If the matter were to be raised, President Amin should have been allowed to come and say what he had to say.

The Commonwealtheaders attend the Trooping the Colour before flying up to Glasgow in Scotland for a weekend of relaxed talking. One of the subjects likely to be discussed is sporting contacts with South Africa. There is strong criticism of New Zealand's attitude in not preventing individual sportsmen from competing against South Africans.

Leading article, page 15

Annenberg gift of \$2m to museum

Philadelphia, June 10.—Mr Walter Annenberg, the American ambassador to Britain, and his wife are to give \$2m (£1.18m) to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, according to Mr Robert Wood, the museum director.

He said that the gift, made through a family charitable organization, the Annenberg Fund, is one of the largest donations ever made to the museum. Mr Annenberg is a publisher.

## Last two Athens octuplets die

Athens, June 10.—All eight children born two days ago to a young Greek woman, Mrs Clio Zerbini, have died. Five died yesterday and the remaining two this morning.—Reuter.

ler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from rural near-normality to scenes of vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast to surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding by waving fields of wheat, the next it is crawling through a desert of rubble stretching as far as the eye can see, across what used to be a city of a million people.

Factories reduced to a mere of girders twisted into fantastic shapes flank the line. A sombre dirge replaces raucous revolu-

There were signs yesterday that the Amin obsession may be fading, and next week it is likely to be superseded as the focus of press interest by the traditional row over the commonwealth. The precise terms in which the Rhodesian regime is to be denounced, and the measure of verbal support to be given to the freedom fighters are always matters of heated dispute. And this time there is likely to be a further quarrel about how firmly the conference should declare its opposition to sporting links with South Africa—bearing in mind that New Zealand persists in retaining them.

In Ottawa four years ago, Edward Heath and General Gowon of Nigeria hit on a compromise formula behind a bush at a garden party (not that it did either of their subsequent careers very much good). This time the British are giving a party at the Royal Academy on the last night of the conference. It could be there that the final deal is fixed.

A leader who failed to respond to the ritual question about Amin was Major-General Sir Robert, the popular Jamaican who has been the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth since 1965. She had a baby son yesterday morning—her third child.

She had been working at Lancaster House until 9 pm on Thursday, and had the baby in the Middlesex Hospital less than 12 hours later. She had hoped that it might restrain itself until the conference was over, but at that age they are incontinent, she creatures. At least she should not be short of apt names.

He said he hoped the conference would be a success.

Continued from page 1

By Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front. In a letter to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Nkomo revealed the contents of a note signed by him and other African leaders who had been executed and asking for help from the International Red Cross in identifying those in captivity.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Nkomo said that 15 African men were in death row, and it was incumbent on Britain to stop them being hanged.

The head of the Nigerian delegation, Brigadier Shehu Yar Adia, achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first African leader to criticize Mr Callaghan for rigging President Amin of Uganda to stay at the meeting. He did not think it right, he told a press conference, that any one member of the Commonwealth should be free and independent association of countries. He did not want precedents to be set.

Now would he support any Commonwealth move to censure President Amin, he said. If the matter were to be raised, President Amin should have been allowed to come and say what he had to say.

The Commonwealtheaders attend the Trooping the Colour before flying up to Glasgow in Scotland for a weekend of relaxed talking. One of the subjects likely to be discussed is sporting contacts with South Africa. There is strong criticism of New Zealand's attitude in not preventing individual sportsmen from competing against South Africans.

Leading article, page 15

Annenberg gift of \$2m to museum

Philadelphia, June 10.—Mr Walter Annenberg, the American ambassador to Britain, and his wife are to give \$2m (£1.18m) to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, according to Mr Robert Wood, the museum director.

He said that the gift, made through a family charitable organization, the Annenberg Fund, is one of the largest donations ever made to the museum. Mr Annenberg is a publisher.

## Last two Athens octuplets die

Athens, June 10.—All eight children born two days ago to a young Greek woman, Mrs Clio Zerbini, have died. Five died yesterday and the remaining two this morning.—Reuter.

ler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from rural near-normality to scenes of vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast to surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding by waving fields of wheat, the next it is crawling through a desert of rubble stretching as far as the eye can see, across what used to be a city of a million people.

Factories reduced to a mere of girders twisted into fantastic shapes flank the line. A sombre dirge replaces raucous revolu-

## Financier told he must leave Costa Rica

From Peter Strafford  
New York, June 10

Mr Robert Vesco, an American financier accused of embezzling more than \$100 million from Overseas Investment Corp., was told today that he must leave Costa Rica, where he has taken refuge since 1972.

The announcement was by President Daniel who said that he had Vesco on his decision days ago. "I do not should leave hurriedly," Vesco had added.

Mr Vesco was wanted by the United States, not just because of an illegal election which he is alleged to have made to President Nix.

There has been criticism in the United States of making a payment to the under- that the Nixon Administration would influence an election of his affairs.

Securities and Exchange Commission.



## Clark takes a lead of one shot into last round of Martini event

ne Mair  
Clark's 13-yr putt from  
edge of the home green  
up leaning against the  
hole. It duly dropped  
removed the pin, to give  
Yorkshire professional  
a one-shot lead on his  
to the last round of the  
Martini golf tournament at  
rie yesterday. Tommy  
Sutton, who was Sam  
are a shot behind.

only on Thursday that  
whom Clark has replaced  
up of the leader board,  
ing that Clark was among  
unger professionals who  
a bit to learn in the  
going everything together  
the event. So it will be  
to see how he fares



Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

ron says. Clark is tech-  
servant. As a result,  
practice with his wedge,  
at the moment, a lovely  
and the greens. At the  
2nd, for example, he ran  
pick up to within a  
hole, and on route to  
at the 13-yr putt, he  
in 20 yards to four feet.  
se of yesterday afternoon  
had seemed destined to  
the end of round three-  
gone to pine under par  
outstanding after 11 holes,  
as the clubhouse Bernard  
who had finished the  
under par, was predict-  
the Englishman would  
under.

started to go wrong for  
the 12th when a four-  
the putt slipped past the  
18-foot putt went the  
y as the next; it was  
had another disappoint-  
ment a chip which had  
right finished with a  
from the hole. He missed  
then proceeded to take  
its on the next green.  
he trouble began to spread  
as of his game. Too quick  
the shot at the 16th.

rgowrie scores after three rounds

Clark, 69, 70, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Horton ended up with the side of a tree which, with his next shot, he hit. Ultimately, the hole cost him a six, and he was back to six under par.

Gallagher, round at 68 yesterday, had made a three at the 16th hole, as had Torrance. It is 17 years since the Scot last won a PGA event in Scotland, and both of these competitors are playing well enough to win here. Torrance has added a third victory to his 1960 and 1961 wins, while Torrance has added a third victory to his 1960 and 1961 wins.

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson did not bowl yes-  
terday, but he had been  
used in the team to meet  
three three-day match  
at Chelmsford today.

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

omson's energy reserved match at Chelmsford

## Football

## Argentines discourage past abrasiveness

From Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent  
Rio de Janeiro, June 10

England and West Germany's  
pairs crossed here today.  
The world's champions have just  
returned from Buenos Aires,  
where they beat Argentina 3-1.  
England's last game today for  
a match on Sunday (see p. 11).  
The German arrival, with an en-  
couragement of several hundreds,  
was somewhat more auspicious than  
last Monday morning and they are  
expected to attract 200,000 to the  
Maracanã stadium when they play  
against Brazil on Sunday.

But England's standing here has  
still been improved considerably,  
in spite of a few days of depre-  
cating the team's performance.  
That everyone has had to fight.  
This was brought on by the news  
of the 1974 team's defeat of  
Italy's sound defeat of  
the 1974 team's defeat of  
Italy's sound defeat of

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

in Mr. Revie's absence, says he sees  
no reason to make more changes,  
though against Argentina on Sun-  
day and Uruguay next Wednesday  
avoiding defeat will not be the  
ultimate targets.

Argentines are another South  
American team under renovation.  
Their last game was a 1-0 victory  
over Peru in the World Cup  
qualifiers but they are in the midst  
of a heavy programme of  
"friendly" matches against all  
seven of the visiting European  
teams.

Cesar Luis Menotti, the 38-year-  
old manager who took over after  
Argentina were unsuccessful in the  
1974 World Cup, has lived un-  
usually with the records of losing  
to Europe. Indeed, since 1950 he  
estimates the loss at 15 whole  
man of internationals, but there  
are signs of an improvement  
among those who have stayed.

Of the 1974 team he inherited,  
Menotti kept only Houseman,  
the little right winger, and he has  
attempted to sweep away the abra-  
sive attitude that was encouraged  
by the predecessor, Juan Carlos  
Lorenzo. His only concession to a  
past reputation is perhaps in  
discarding a central defender  
named Daniel Kiffer. Most of his  
players used to be erratic, although  
in the last game Hungary 2-1  
and Poland 3-1 before losing to  
the West Germans.

Although for England this part  
of the tour may be a rehearsal  
for a production in which they  
will play no part, the visit to  
Argentina is an opportunity to see  
what the team is like as well  
advanced as we have heard and  
whether the political foundations  
are any more secure.

Everton, following the example  
of Liverpool, are to face in  
supporters at their ground. The club  
hope to have the work completed  
by the start of the next football  
season.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

## Tennis

## Distinguished elders have stage more or less to themselves

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

The only singles winners in the  
Tennis tournament at Nottingham,  
sponsored by John Player, yester-  
day were Ricardo Gonzalez and  
Frank Sedgman. They were com-  
peting in an eight-man grand  
masters' event, the first British  
promotion in an over-45 series that  
has gathered international momen-  
tum since it was inaugurated in  
the United States three years ago.  
In the semi-final round, Gonzalez  
will play Sven Davidson or Rex  
Hartley and Sedgman will oppose  
Bob Howe or Torben Ulrich.

These distinguished elders of the  
game finished their matches  
because they had agreed to go  
out of the earlier than the  
youngsters. In the main events  
two singles were begun, one  
double was played from start to  
finish, and another doubles  
began on Thursday—was com-  
pleted, and the rest of the  
day's programme.

The most interesting singles  
was obviously that between two  
of the most famous players who  
won the Wimbledon championship,  
Dick Stockton and Roscoe Tanner.

Stockton led 2-6 when play was  
suspended. But he had slightly  
more difficulty in winning his  
service games, conceding 14 points  
in seven games, compared with  
Tanner's nine points in six games.

The "grand masters" in action  
were all between 49 and 54 years  
of age. Gonzalez, the United States  
champion of 1948 and 1949, won  
7-5, 9-8 against Tom Brown,  
who was runner-up for the 1946  
United States and 1947 Wimbledon  
doubles champion. Brown has  
not much of a service these days.  
But he scuffed about the court  
sneaky enough and in each set  
had two set points. Gonzalez was  
doing no more than he needed to.  
For the most part he was content  
to smile and to make the  
ball do the work. Had his nerves  
been as tightly strung as they  
used to be, he would doubtless  
have attacked more often.

Between 1949 and 1952, Sedg-  
man won Wimbledon, the Aus-  
tralian, one Wimbledon, and also  
beat Jaroslav Drobny on clay in  
the circuit for a redemptive course  
in bygone pleasures.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

day was instantly recognizable as  
the same man. Sedgman, who  
1953 Wimbledon champion and  
the United States title a year  
later. Like Sedgman, he still plays  
a modified version of the aggres-  
sive, athletic serve-and-volley  
game for which he used to be  
renowned.

At the point, the years fell  
away from these two. They were  
back on the green pastures of  
their youth. The competitor in  
Sedgman has not died and he  
retains much of his former quick-  
ness of the forearm. He served  
slightly better than Sedgman and  
ended to produce the more stun-  
ning returns. Sedgman was 4-5  
down in the first set but then won  
five successive games.

But the results hardly mattered.  
The pleasing thing was that the  
old heroes were competing again  
and, thanks to the scheduling and  
the weather, had the stage more  
or less to themselves. When a few  
more years have gone by, such  
players as Rosewall, Laver,  
Emerson, Fraser, Sautama and  
Pietrangeli will doubtless be  
in the circuit for a redemptive course  
in bygone pleasures.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

## Nastase dampens British hopes in Cup

Bucharest, June 10.—The Nastase  
helped Romania to a 2-0 win  
against Britain after the opening  
singles in the Davis Cup Euro-  
pean zone "A" semi-final round  
here today.

Powerful, accurate serves and a  
tough backhand helped the 30-  
year-old Nastase to beat John Lloyd 6-3,  
7-5, 6-0, 6-1.

Lloyd got off to a good start,  
winning the first set with com-  
parative ease. But the Romanian  
won a fierce battle for the second  
and then went on to overwhelm  
Lloyd, who was strung.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

## Athletics

## Miss Colebrook should outpace rivals

By Cliff Temple  
Athletics Correspondent

Katrina Jane Colebrook edged  
another step nearer to her winter  
European indoor title winning  
for tonight. She won her 800  
metres heat in a personal best  
time of 2min 5.3sec at the opening  
session of the United Kingdom  
closed athletics championships,  
sponsored by Kwik-Fit, at the  
Mannin Stadium, which has  
been on a superbly hot day.

These inaugural championships  
could hardly have got off to a  
more depressing start in heavy  
rain. The track was flooded dur-  
ing the opening ceremony, and  
the 400 metres hurdles,  
Christine Warden (Wolverhampton  
and Bilton), the United Kingdom  
record holder at the distance in  
57.5sec, had the honour of  
becoming the first heat winner at  
these championships, crossing the  
line in 50.7sec. In such a wet  
evening, it was not a bad time,  
and a good final is likely today  
between Mrs Warden and the  
winner of the second heat, Eliza  
Sutherland (Edinburgh South-  
ern). The third heat showed  
the versatility of Tessa Sanderson,  
the holder of the European  
indoor champion, who the improved  
only last week to 153ft 3in. She

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

## Cycling

## Bartonek races clear at crucial stage

Zdenek Bartonek secured  
Czechoslovakia's second win of the  
(Tour of Britain) Milk Race  
yesterday when he came in alone  
to win the fourth stage (110  
miles) from Cardiff to Swindon.  
He had been clear for the last  
80 miles, mostly in company with  
the two men split from the  
leader, the British B  
team, the first man to disappear  
from the main pack after 18 miles.  
Whistart and Bartonek forged  
ahead from the field for many  
miles until their lead  
was more than 10 minutes.  
This position was achieved after 75  
miles, when a large crowd near  
Cirencester cheered them on.  
Whistart was thirty-third overall  
and 17 minutes down at the start  
of the stage, but he showed  
in twenty-fifth place, and nine  
minutes 44 seconds in arrears, was  
at this point of the race the  
leader of the second group.  
Then came a big reaction from  
the pack, stirred by the Russian  
Deshaev, who was in the lead  
at the start of the stage. The  
lead gradually dwindled in the  
rain and the advantage dropped to  
five minutes with five miles left  
to go. It was at his highest fur-  
ther, but he could not hang on as  
he climbed a short rise and the Czechoslovak  
went clear for a substantial victory  
with more than two minutes from  
Whistart.

The British rider held off the  
pack by the same margin and there  
were no big changes overall with

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

Howard Clark: a lovely touch around the greens.

## County show

## Broome and Philco in tune for Vienna event







ing, waited at luncheon and dinner parties and brought us most of the other meals that we took in our rooms.

was likely to have been homo-  
sexual.

The number of active homosexuals must, indeed, have been relatively small, but they were very much in evidence. The scene was set by three or four celebrated "Queens" whose flamboyant appearance was joined in antithesis by a studied formality of manner. Many of those who paid court to the "Queens" were themselves homosexual but were merely commencing their schoolboy practice of using boys as substitutes for girls. Others were attracted by the current fashion. Its influence was powerful that one was almost made to feel guilty for not following it. It was a little like André's Side's friend of whom we have heard so much since. *Il aime les femmes*. "I was, however, thought to have a sufficient excuse, René was so conspicuously attractive that my own wish was not so much increased than diminished by his social credit."

An esoteric group of which I became a member was the "White Rose Society," which was nominally a small company of Jacobites. We dined together once a term in full evening dress with white roses in our buttonholes, and drank the health of "The King

over the water". We possessed a sword, said to have been blessed by the Pope, which our secretary was once reduced to parrying. Eventually we made the mistake of electing a genuine Jacobite; who bored us so much that our meetings were discontinued. I do not know if the society has ever been revived.

The colleges also had their own societies, of varying degrees of smartness and vivacity. Among those to which I belonged, the Church Church was the *Essex Social*. It demanded a fairly high standard of contributions from its members, and a play-reading society with members concentrated on the campus. I can remember taking part in a reading of Somerset Maugham's *The Circle* and thinking it, as I said, so, a remarkably skilful and well-written play. There were few colleges had philosophical societies, but the main outlet for fledgling philosophers was the *inter-collegiate* *Lowell Society*, named after the famous Harvard philosopher. One of Balliol who had at one time been a tutor in philosophy, though his contribution to the subject seems to have been limited to a pontifical pronouncement in favour of Plato with introductions to the several dialogues that do

little more than summarize their arguments. In recent years the Jewish Society has been mainly a meeting for undergraduates to supplement their tutorials by listening to debates between dons, but at that time, though outside speakers were occasionally invited, most of the papers were presented, and the discussions were conducted by students themselves. An undergraduate could become a member on payment of a small subscription, by attending a meeting as a guest and taking part in the discussion. Once I had been accepted as a member, I regularly attended its meetings regularly and eventually became its secretary.

An outside speaker who offered to address the Society while I was secretary was W. Dunne, author of two books, *An Experiment with Time* and *The Serial Universe*, which attracted a great deal of attention in their day. They were responsible, among other things, for the alteration in the ordinary time-sequence of the events in at least one of J. B. Priestley's plays. It was part of Dunne's theory that one could make excursions into the future, and his ground for maintaining this was that it actually happened in dreams. Starting

from the premise that dreams frequently pre-cognitive, he illogically assumed that the subjects which they foretold must somehow be present to the dreamer. His reason for wishing to address the Jewish Society was not, however, to test the force of his argument but to shore up its premises. Research had supplied him with a group of subjects who recorded their dreams for him, but the result of the experiment had been negative. The dreams could not be taken as predicting any future events. Mr Dumez was disappointed but not discouraged. He accounted for the negative results by the fact that the subjects supplied to him had been "young, single, and poor," "lives in the past. Your lives in the future." And so he turned to Oxford for recruits. I was happy to invite him and organized a meeting at which I alone was present. I had written out and read out notices and he forgot to come. We tried again with better fortune and Mr Dumez explained his theory to a sceptical but friendly audience. He advised us that the best way to record our dreams was to keep paper and pencil by our bed-sides and start recording them as soon as we awoke, and said

that if we followed this method we should soon remember so much that it would take us several hours to write it all down. Since it seemed to me that this would be the best plan for the work, I declined to join the company of dreamers, but I agreed to collect their reports and inform Mr. Dumas if any of the dreams appeared to have been put into the work. In spite of the youth of the dreamers, the experiment again had a negative result. It is true that Andrew Wordsworth dreamed of making love to his father, but he frequently did make love, but this was too much in the natural order of things for anyone to count it as significant.

It was not until the Jewett Society that I came to know Isaiah, or as his friends then called him, Shaya Berlin. We already had a slight connexion in that his father, who is now in the Riga Hotel in the timber-trade and knew both my father and my father's partner Mr. Rick, but although we had known of each other for some time, we had never met. Isaiah had gone to school at St. Paul's and had come up to Oxford a year ahead of me as a classical scholar as well as an amateur mathematician. It was at that meeting of the Jewett Society was being held in his rooms, but either we had been misinformed, or the venue of the meeting had changed, and we found him alone. Having introduced ourselves, we entered into conversation, it can be said of Isaiah as Dr. Johnson said of Burke that he has a way of making you see him for the first time in the street where you were stopped by a drove of oxen, and you and he stepped aside to make shelter, but for five minutes, and said to you, "I am so glad to meet you," you parted you would say, this is an extraordinary man". On this occasion, we had hardly begun talking before I said to Andrew, "Let's not go to the meeting. This man is so interesting that I don't want to be treated as if he had been put on show, Isaiah hustled us away to the meeting, but this was the beginning of a friendship that has lasted for over 40

One of the things that first brought us together was our common interest in philosophy. This is an interest that we no longer share, since Isaiah was persuaded by the American Academy to study for a Ph.D. in early 1946, that the subject had developed to a point where it required a mastery of mathematical logic which was beyond his grasp. After he chose to cultivate the luster field of political theory. His approach to philosophy had indeed always been more eclectic than mine and more open to the speculative. One of our frequent discussions, the part was usually to find unassailable objections to the extravagant theories that I advanced. He once described to me the way his friend, Irving Mils, like diamond, and I think it is true that within its narrower range my intellect is the more incisive. On the other hand, he has a more fertile imagination, and the greater breadth of learning. The difference in the working of our minds is matched by a difference in temperament which has sometimes put a strain upon our friendship. I am more resilient, more reckless and more tolerant; he is more mature, more sensitive and more responsible. At times I have found me too chemical and been shocked by my sensual self-indulgence. I have sometimes thought that he were more of a revolutionary, but credit us both with a strong

moral sense, but it expresses itself in rather different ways.

It was a feature of Isaiah's active imagination that he liked to identify his friends with historical personages or characters in fiction. It often seemed to me that he judged them more by the qualities of these characters whom he had found for any reason than by those that they actually displayed. At about the time that I met him I discovered the novels and essays of Stendhal and was so much struck by them that I pretended to believe that I had never read anything else. This helped him to see me as Julien Sorel. If I had to be identified with any character in fiction, it was Julien Sorel, this indeed is the one that I should have chosen, but while I found the comparison flattering in some ways, I thought that it overestimated my powers of imagination and the extent of my social ambitions. Though it might have been less plausible, I should have preferred to be identified with Voltaire.

Andrew and I believed that I enjoyed the distinction of having been the one to introduce Isaiah Berlin to Maurice Bowra, but I was mistaken. On the occasion of this I was thinking, when they both came to the dinner party in my rooms with which Andrew and I had invited those whom we agreed to be the most brilliant people that we knew. I am assured by Isaiah that they already knew one another. I met Maurice in London, and he had known one of Andrew's elder brothers and came to call on Andrew when I happened to be there. Not long afterwards he asked me to a dinner party in his rooms at Wadham, of which he was then Dean. I was very much struck by the quantity of things that he provided, to that I passed most of the evening in a kind of stu-

por. Not surprisingly, it was some time before I was asked to join Lester, whom I had admired some confidence in. I was able to contribute enough to the conversation to be fairly welcome to him as a guest. This was not so difficult as it first seemed to me, since his intellectual vitality was infectious. Part of his brilliance as a talker lay in his power to stimulate others to flights of wit and fancy of which they would not ordinarily have been capable.

Maurice was not the only one at that time to cultivate undergraduates but he was by far the most successful. He was just over thirty years of age when I first knew him, short and sturdy, with a massive head, small watchful eyes, and a resonant voice. He was a member of the "Musketry," At Cheltenham, where he was known as "Mossey" Bowra, he had earned distinction, not only as a successful cricketer, but as a rugby football player, and one could imagine him scrumming to good effect. His experiences in the war, when he had served for a year in France as an artillery officer, had not made him a more talkative man, but he did not come to him about them. Occasionally he hinted that it was far more awful than we could imagine. As an undergraduate at New College, Oxford, he had taught John Addington Symonds, and Joseph, who stifled whatever taste he might have developed for philosophy. His wit was largely of the order of Oscar Wilde's. "Work is the curse of the drinking class," he said, "and the cure of the chafing class." He spoke of someone as the sort of man who would give you a stab in the front and of a girl who was clinging to her lover as a mouse to a cat. He described the Evelyn Waugh's trilogy of war novels as "the Waugh to end as Waugh" and when E. R. Dodds, who had been a pacifist, was preferred to him for the Regius Professorship of Greek, he responded with "What did you do, the Greek War?" The delayed appearance of the coffin at the funeral of Humphrey Sumner, who had been Warden of All Souls, elicited from Maurice "Sumner is incense-burner in." I do not know whether he guessed, or whether he was mistaken, but they were always produced with an air of spontaneity and made more effective by his style of utterance and the forceful personality that went with it. He was like Dr. Johnson, of whom Boswell's noble friend Lord Bute said, "I have heard him remarking that his sayings "would not appear so extraordinary were it not for his bow-wow way". In his love of gossip, Maurice did not spare his friends, but his satire was so delicately handled that I was satisfied of their loyalty. If he thought that they had been disloyal to him, or had behaved in a manner of which he disapproved, he could be very savage and unrelenting. On such occasions he was a most effective assistant and advice. While he was not a meticulous scholar, the strength of his sympathy for the ancient Greeks relieved the pithy with which he wrote about them, and he read many of the Greek poets and felt for much of the poetry that was written in them, but for the most part the style of his published criticism is oddly pedestrian. His memoirs are livelier, but just as pedantically correct. He had a great gift of parody, which he exercised in composing lampoons. He was rightly proud of these verses and read them aloud to a chosen few, of whom I was never one. I am judging only of the excerpts which others have quoted.

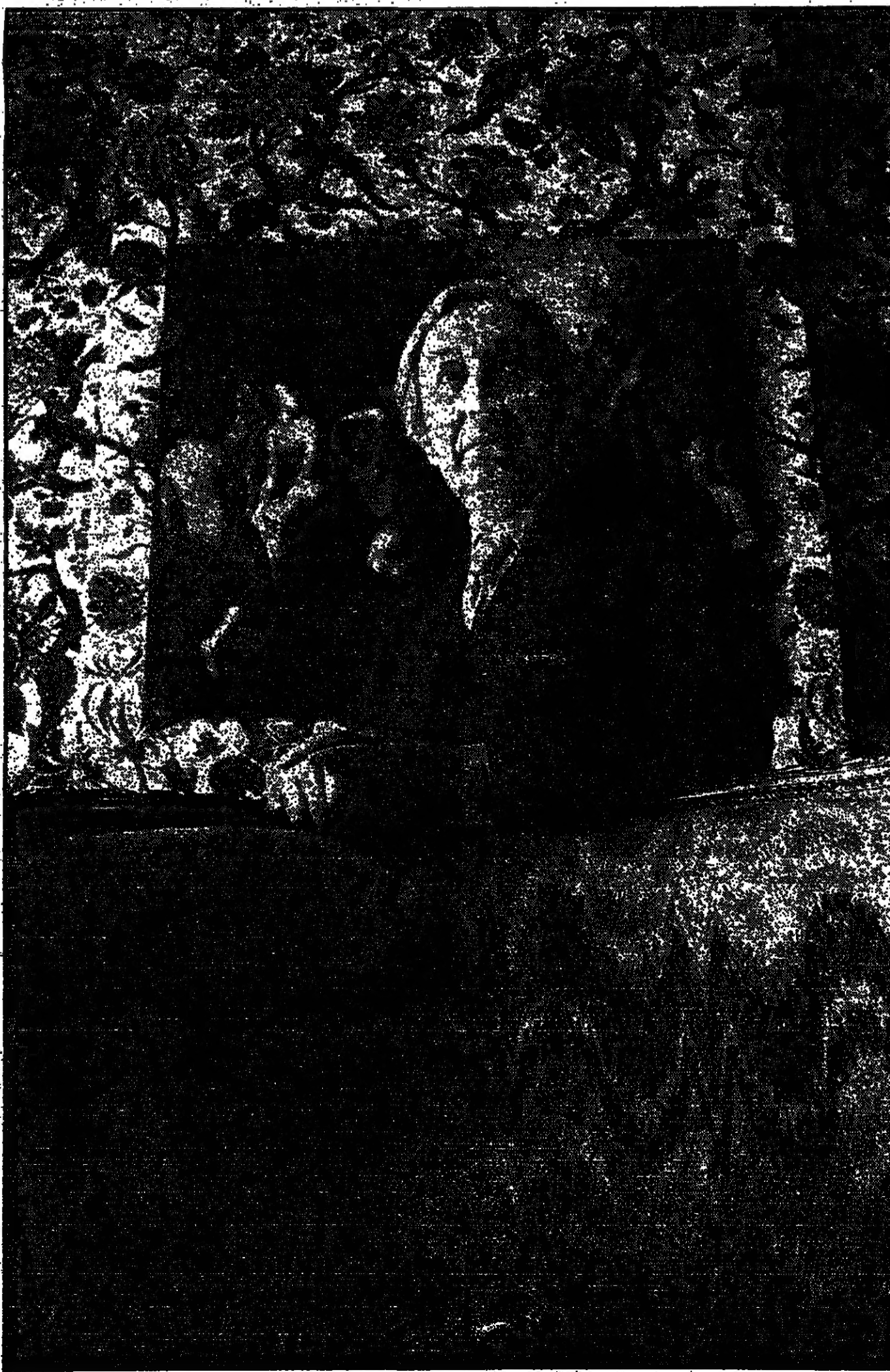
As this shows, I was never very close to Maurice, though we were always on good terms with one another. He thought of me as getting, going so far in his manner of life, that he called me a "young genius", but I had the impression that he approved of me more than he liked me. We got on well enough in company but when we were alone he was always with a feeling of uneasiness. Behind his bravura there was a sense of insecurity and there were only a few people with whom he was willing to share his guard. He had affairs with women, including at least one whom he wished to marry, but he was also homosexual and the homosexual strain in him was the more noticeable. He had been partly for this reason that he sought the company of undergraduates, whether or not they shared this sexual taste. Nowadays the younger men are more ready to accept the service, even if they had the means, to entertain on the scale that Maurice and some others used to do, but this is not the only factor. The Oxford system of education has suffered from a decline in the number of bachelor dons, who take an interest in the undergraduates which extends beyond the supervision of their work. No doubt there was a touch of snobbery in the pride which we took in being favoured by Maurice's notice. In some ways his example was a bad one, but his homosexual among our seniors were happy to see us follow; but he was a strongly civilizing influence even on those who belonged only to the outer circle of his friends.

© A. J. Ayer, 1977.

An extract from *Part of My Life* published on Monday 12th July 1983 by Collins (£6.95). It will be reviewed on Thursday's Book Page by Kenneth Norr.

# Oxford days

*By A. J. Ayer*









characters embodied the degree of information independent-minded Harold Innocent's schoolmaster on the boy's side, and Antony Brown's social academician headmaster on the other. The two might say that the rare monochrome, but the cunningly combine absolute judgment with relationships between youth and age—and in the end, in an even less than much to be John Benner's brilliant journalist, Susan radiantly disappointed and the other members. Daniel Radmore's fine comes besides exploring the scene, the play and to explore the frustrations present in an ludicrous of the grotesque and job-obsessions.

step, exactly to the credit that they leave a audience to identify the "discussion" is in the presence of the old teacher, who vigorously impartial and only a little bit of the spring is last series, so that action merges with re-







## Bridge

### Inevitable guess

nyone asks my advice, I give him any real card-play and one as good as another. Portentous attention is given to the fact that experts can spend sums by professional systems. Before this professional system may have proved itself to play the cards.

North South game: dealer West.

♠ K 7 5 2  
♥ A K 10 5  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ K 9 8 7 6 5  
♥ A Q 10 8 4  
♦ K 7 4  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

of having frequently defended in this way by unblocking and undertruffing. Certainly not, but I have made a great many contracts against bad trump breaks by ruffing high at the crucial moment and leaving the trump trick in the unblocky position of ruffing his partner's winner.

By reducing speculation to reasoned deduction, experts have developed the unfortunate habit of invariably looking for the most abstruse way to play the hand. They think of the key cards as in an adverse position, and prefer to play for a squeeze than to take a straightforward finesse, although in either case the odds in favour of success may be approximately the same. Here is an instance of how an expert loses an easy side by being persuaded to look for a non-existent squeeze.

North South game: dealer South.

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

♠ A K 7  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A 10 8 5 3  
♣ A 10 8 4 3

The Greek island of Spetses is not a happy hunting ground for the historical explorer, with its lack of temples to sundry gods and other Hellenic bric-a-brac (although its citizens did give the Turks their first appearance in the war of independence a long time ago), but as a place to while away the hours and live the lotus life there can be few better.

Even when we arrived, late and very tired, Spetses, one of the Saronic Islands south of better-known Hydra, still managed to cast a spell. Gorgeously coloured blooms of every variety and scent fill the gardens and fountains the whitewashed houses. Donkeys goats and herds of sheep plod the narrow streets. Cocks crow incessantly, as if every half hour were another dawn, and everything is bathed in incredible light.

Cars, with a few exceptions (there always are) are banned, so everything is moved by small motorbikes, boat or horse. The island sound is the honk of the horn. They look for service at shops, for petrol from the taverna (coffee was a disappointment, being only the bitter-sweet Greek kind or hot water and a packet of Nescafé), or just to say hello. A friendly place, Spetses. I can understand why O'Neill bought an island all for himself.

One newly arrived tourist was invited to ride pillion with a revving, mustachioed driver, to be taken to her hotel. She left, uncomplaining, in a cloud of fumes, gripping her bags and with a surprised look on her face. Wives go shopping sitting side-saddle as their husbands weave a fast, honking route to market. I chose not to hire one, having run out of road on a 300 some years back, and settled for a sedate bicycle instead.

We were to stay in a villa,

and ours was a charming old house, painted white and blue, 10 minutes from town. It was well equipped for six and was clean, airy and felt exactly as a Greek villa should. Its owner, a sailor, kept his medals on show and smiled moodily down at us from his portrait on the wall.

Rocks were comfortable, if not exactly Dunkin', and the stone floors were the best relief for scorched feet I have ever encountered. There was a dining room, small kitchen (every pan imaginable), and our garden was alive with geraniums, hydrangeas and even had our own lemon tree. (Very early on it became known as the gin and tonic tree, and was used mightily.)

The English family in the villa next door, as brown as nuts and reading *The Daily Telegraph* over breakfast, had been there a month. Not so much luck of the gods as how on earth could they afford it? People came and went with alarming frequency, and with much clanging of the door bell and happy waves all round.

That's Greece.

Eating out on the terrace (at 8 am the temperature was in the seventies) was a delight. Our view was a rocky landscape where cypress trees, stiff as sentinels, stood guard around the clusters of white-washed houses with their terracotta roofs and pink blue and brown window shutters. Our food was simple and cheap.

Fish is expensive in restaurants, but in the market freshly caught mullet, sardines and bream cost little. We bought 12 sardines (the large kind) for £1, and with salad, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.

It is all part of the machismo game to flex muscles, crunch fingers and even pick up a table with the teeth. Women play no part in these boyish antics. Could it be they might cut their feet? Anyway, I never did find out who paid for the breakfasts.

Spetses does not seem to have a sandy beach, which makes it less than perfect for children. There are shingle beaches at Anargyri and Lazaretta, reached by boat, where people go for the day. And, of course, there are hundreds of rocky coves where you can simply disappear from civilization. The ferry that takes you is skipped by a Greek-looking fisherman with a sailor's cap and an eye for the girls, who plays records of Strauss as his boat cuts the water. A bizarre sound in that temperate, coarse brown bread and wine, created for less than £2 a meal we shall long remember.

Night life centres round the tavernas, where a lingering

meal of salad (always good), octopus, chunks, fried squid, mezeballs, bread and wine cost about £2.50. Most drinks, from ome to wine, are about 25p. Bouzouki music is played loud and constantly, and men will suddenly leave their seats, grasp each other's arms and go into a Zorba dance at the drop of a place. Anyone can throw a plate, or a glass, and they generally do, to cheers and hand-claps and shouts.







## LEE AND BIRTHDAY HONOURS



David (DB)



Harry Llewellyn (Knight)



Noel Murrells (Knight)



Brian Rix (CBE)



Doris Speed (MBE)



Dickie Henderson (OBE)



Sir John Hunt (GCB)



Baroness Wootton (CB)

## ZEALAND LIST

## HON OF HONOUR

Robert David, Prime of New Zealand.

## ITS BACHELOR

Roberts, Governor of the Bank of New Zealand.

medals, for services to the community, industry, commerce and industry.

## OF THE BATH

ARY DIVISION

CE

F. McKenzie, ch of

## OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

M. Pres. NZ Law Soc.

R. Rex, Premier of

## OF THE BRITISH

EMPIRE

VIL DIVISION

MBE

Cecily Mary Wise, for

services to the

community, especially

in the

region.

MBE

Ranald Forbes, for

services to the

community, especially

in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

MBE

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND OVERSEAS LIST

## KNIGHTS BACHELOR

Com-Minor, Sydney Douglas,

Governor of St. Vincent.

Chief Justice of Belize.

Sharpe, John Henry, for public

services in Bermuda.

Stewart, John, for public and

community services in Hong

kong.

Wynter, Luther Reginald, for

services to the community

and services to medicine in Anguilla.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

## FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE LIST

## STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

ORDER OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

CMG

The Most Rev J. P. Carroll, serv

to the community; Mr Justice

K. E. Mitchell, serv to state and

historical research.

CE

ORDER OF THE BRITISH

EMPIRE

CE

A. Carmichael, serv to commerce

and community; W. R. Colbourne,

serv to commerce; Mrs A. A.

McLeod, serv to charity; Hon

R. B. Nutt, serv to the state.

MBE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

region.

CE

OF ST MICHAEL

AND ST GEORGE

KCMG

John J. Allen, for public

work in the

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA LIST

## KNIGHTS BACHELOR

Borsten, Samuel Gerald Wood, for

distinguished service to primary

industry.

Cameron, Eustace John, for dis-



Ten years after the third Arab-Israeli war, the questions remain

# Was Nasser drawn into a trap which led to the Six-Day War?

The third Arab-Israeli war was fought 10 years ago. Its origin is obscure in a number of respects, and likely to remain so. And on one important matter where the documentary evidence is clear, a different version has been widely put about and gained considerable credence.

It concerns Sharm-el-Sheikh. This Egyptian inlet on the Straits of Tiran controls the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, at the head of which lies the Israeli town of Eilat. In the mid-1950s Egypt used her position at Sharm-el-Sheikh to deny passage to any ships bound for Eilat, so presenting a serious threat to Israel's hope of developing it as the major port for her eastern commerce. Thus Israel was quick to occupy Sharm-el-Sheikh during the Suez war.

In March 1957 she left it most reluctantly, and not until President Eisenhower had publicly announced that no state was entitled to prevent free and innocent passage through the Gulf. At the time of the Egyptian agreement that the United Nations emergency force (Unef), which was going to watch over the Egyptian-Israeli border (but from the Egyptian side only) should have an outpost at Sharm-el-Sheikh.

During the next 10 years the Egyptian-Israeli front was remarkably quiet, and Eilat prospered. But on May 16, 1967, there came what proved to be the first public step towards the Six-Day War, when Unef's commander, General Rikhye of India, was abruptly asked to order the immediate withdrawal of his troops from the border.

He referred the message to New York, and two days later, after much diplomatic activity, an official Egyptian communication saying that Unef must be withdrawn was accepted by the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant. Within a few days Egyptian troops were reestablished at

Sharm-el-Sheikh and the Gulf of Aqaba was blocked. Israel protested vigorously. There followed some rather tepid discussion in the West about a possible declaration affirming freedom of navigation through the straits and the Gulf, and some even less enthusiastic talk about naval activity to enforce the proposed declaration. But these discussions were overtaken by Israel's crushing strike against Egyptian airfields on June 5, which began the almost equally one-sided war.

For agreeing so readily to Nasser's demand for Unef's withdrawal, U Thant was subjected to a barrage of criticism. Most of it ignored the physical and political realities with which he had been faced and which, on one view, effectively left him with no choice.

Surprisingly, one of his critics was Nasser himself, who claimed that he had asked only for the withdrawal of United Nations troops from the international frontier, but that the United Nations had insisted on withdrawing the whole force, including, therefore, the contingent at Sharm-el-Sheikh.

Accordingly, he was obliged to send his own forces to this vacated position and to block the Gulf. If the United Nations had not acted in this way, Egypt would not have been drawn into the "trap" which led to war.

This account was given to Anthony Nutting (who had resigned from the government over Suez) and to James Reston of the New York Times immediately prior to the outbreak of the Six-Day War. It was subsequently expounded by Nasser in *Newsweek* and *Le Monde*. Last February Lord Trevelyan referred to it in an article in *The Times*, adding that Nasser's statements about Sharm-el-Sheikh were "borne out by United Nations documents and... confirmed to me by General Rikhye".

In fact, the contemporary

United Nations documents, which in this respect are based on General Rikhye's reports, do not support Nasser's story. It is true that at the start of the crisis U Thant made it known that Unef could not be withdrawn partially or temporarily. It is conceivable that this may have influenced Egypt's official demand for Unef's complete evacuation. It is also the case that the initial written message to General

Rikhye referred just to United Nations observation posts along the Israeli border. However, it was accompanied by a verbal message which dealt specifically with the timing of the United Nations withdrawal from Sharm-el-Sheikh. This aspect was also mentioned the next day in a message from the Chief of Staff of Egypt's armed forces. And on May 18, Egyptian officers gave the commanding

officer of the Sharm-el-Sheikh camp 15 minutes to reply to their statement that they had come to take it over.

Only later did Egypt formally request Unef's withdrawal. Unless, therefore, Nasser was really making the improbable point that the Egyptian army was out of his control, his version of events about Sharm-el-Sheikh is quite unconvincing.

It is, of course, not impossible that United Nations officials falsified their reports and were preparing a trap. In his endeavour to emphasize this view, Nasser spoke of "Bunche's War" (Ralph Bunche being U Thant's right-hand man). But quite apart from the unlikelihood of such machinations by the United Nations Secretariat, it is hard to see so witty a bird as Nasser being caught by this play.

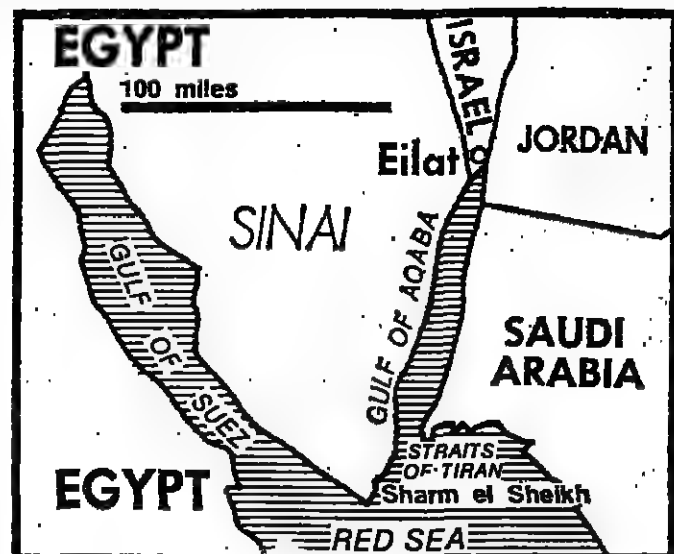
It has also to be said that if Nasser did fall into a United Nations trap, his speeches in the last week of May, 1967, suggest that he found it entirely congenial. They give no hint of a man trying to get out of a dangerous situation.

That there was danger in the new disposition of forces at Sharm-el-Sheikh and the consequent blockade was unquestionable. It was not something that Nasser realized this and was trying to cover himself against an unfavourable outcome and afterwards fell thankfully back on his prepared ground.

Certainly he was by no means alone in trying to use U Thant as a scapegoat for acts and omissions which occurred during the approach to the war. But it seems clear that in this Nasser had even less of a case than the others—which is saying a lot.

Alan James

The author is Professor of International Relations, University of Keele.



Sharm-el-Sheikh, which controls the

entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba,

became a point of friction between

Israel, Egypt and the UN

and played a major part in

the lead-up to the Six-Day War

## How the Irish

### Question has found its way onto the television screen

Anyone who thinks the Annan report on the future of broadcasting in this country was confusing or muddled might spare a thought for Ireland, where policies and plans on the future of television broadcasting are now bogged down in near helpless confusion, the relatively innocent cause of which is—British television.

On a visit to Galway, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Ireland's Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, and the Republic's custodian of broadcasting, chose St Patrick's Day of all days to announce the reopening of the thorny idea of importing BBC 1 to be networked simultaneously with the Republic's second TV channel. The move has greatly angered the programme heads and management of the country's own state combine, Radio Telefís Éireann, who have been strapped on since the British move on the second channel since the present wide-spread coalition of right-wing Fine Gael and the Labour Party came to office four years ago.

Dr O'Brien, long recognized as the coalition's most advanced thinker on forms of reconciliation with the Ulster redoubt, then—1973—immediately went about a rather grand design for the free exchange of networks as the basis of future understanding. Northern Ireland, he said, had a right to have RTE as a fourth channel, the Republic to have specifically BBC 1 (Northern Ireland region) as its official second. Official second is the qualification to the idea, because most British TV channels, including both BBC 1 and 2, as well as the motley of independent stations, depending on where you live, are available across eastern Ireland and the northern counties of the Republic from their transmitters in western Britain, as well as from their coadjutant links across Northern Ireland.

Most of eastern Ireland has five-channel TV, a fair bargain for today's fee, which went up on April 1 to £18.50 for monochrome (from £16) and £31 (from £27) for colour costed only towards RTE. No fees or royalties are paid to any British stations, even though, and this can only be seen as "Irish", RTE is itself in commercial retailing of British station relays.

But the British Government, having the year before quashed Ulster's Parliament, felt the time was far from ripe for establishing a Republic television network across the simmering North. Undaunted, Dr O'Brien went ahead with the idea of simultaneous rebroadcasting of BBC 1's national news work as RTE 2. The proposal opened a furious national debate on the ethics and the aesthetics of importing wholesale the mirror image, cultures and values of the country from which the Irish were first to shake off the imperial yoke. RTE was allowed to mount a public relations campaign, although its main counter proposal—to be left free to programme RTE 2 by buying the best of British and American—seemed shallow. A plebiscite was thought of, but on the issue, and the Government agreed to take as binding the results of a straw poll of 1,500

selected viewers out of the country's 600,000 set owners. National pride and RTE won by two to one, leaving Dr O'Brien's plan in tatters in September 1975.

To prevent great forests of giant television antennae on new apartment blocks in the more fashionable suburbs, the previous and present governments have agreed to allow the developers to install master aerials. The move legally let in relay companies serving whole neighbourhoods with a piped television service, better in many ways than the British set from their own stations.

In the cities of the south and west, people protested that they, too, were entitled to multi-channel television as a civic right. They were not placated by plans by then moving to again let RTE operate the second channel, because they said, it would merely double the agony of being forced to watch a diet of local culture plus an even greater spread of the existing RTE channels' more low budget soap opera and the "B" picture end of American sit-com and old westerns.

#### The threat of 'television candidates'

Before and after this turn there were breathers in the "deprived" towns of making political issue of multi-channel television by going to the municipal polls with "television candidates". As these moves might have tipped local Labour Party figures aspiring to national politics, the Government gave way last November and agreed that the Post Office might beam the British signals across the country (beyond their normal natural signal reach) by radial dish at a cost of about £200,000 to be picked up by non-profit making local co-operatives.

This was the situation Dr O'Brien now seems to have reversed yet again in favour of adopting BBC 1 as overall second channel for the entire country.

There are even more subtle ironies in the Irish broadcasting situation. Under Section 31 of Dublin's Broadcasting Act, RTE is forbidden to interview terrorists or their front organizations on news or current affairs programmes. The two Ulster newspapers, however, are avid in reporting Provisional IRA statements, views, and until her death last year by gunfire in a hospital ward, after she had tried to retire, the BBC in particular frequently used Mrs Marie Drumm as a Provisional spokesman, accepting the rather thin veil that she was a vice-President of Provisional Sinn Féin. Most of her interviews ended with a host of unasked questions more noticeable than the ones she had been asked—indeed, a prearranged part of sorts. The apart, the full reports of shooting and bombing

every day give terrorists the opportunity of real-time appraisal and discussion of their work, as well as directly informing their sympathizers in the Republic, the border, and more to the point, the Ulster station's huge ghost audience across seven Republic counties, where the bulk of the country's 600,000 set owners live. That audience includes of course, the Provisional "god-fathers" in Dublin as well as Belfast, daily taking stock of the work of their troops in the field. Even within Ulster's self contained context there is nowhere else in the world where a weekly free media is seen daily reporting the attack on its own estate.

Overall, the British broadcast media in Ulster exhibits an ingrained, forelock-tugging provincialism. The prevailing underlay of mood to nearly all interviews and discussion, cast in the now static parlance of Hardcastle for radio and Nationwide for TV, is embodied in a perpetual whine, "but what about us in Ulster then?"

Ulster Television, one of the poorer independents, made a profit of £380,000 last year on total revenues of £3m. RTE, on a licensing and advertising revenue from radio and TV totalling £13m, had a deficit of £300,000 at the end of 1975, its last return. UTV is noticeably a shade less provincial in the British context, but its "national" in programming attitudes. It draws substantial revenue from the Republic's drink, food and tourism industries, based only on Northern Ireland viewership, while in fact it has a huge ghost audience right into the heart of the southern capital and into the Wicklow Hills beyond.

Dealt such an uneven hand, RTE can only struggle on in a tide of almost universal rejection, and harassed by the widening vacuum in government broadcasting policies. The station had just completed the network of a new £2m network for the second channel when Dr O'Brien pulled the plug from under them on the ground that Ireland cannot afford it. His follow-up St Patrick's Day bombshell, delivered to groups of multi-channel enthusiasts from Galway and the other single-channel areas, now has RTE executives grinding their teeth in silent rage, as well as not so silently wondering how he will find the money for BBC 1 relay and copyrights, if he cannot find the money for RTE. The broadcasting unions, including, with delicious Irish piquancy, the seamen's union (jiggers of scenery now instead of sails), will also want a good answer to that question.

The deputy director of a semi-state board, and in a sense an Irish policymaker, living in a fashionable Dublin suburb, confessed dispiritedly and with displayed guilt: "When I come home every evening my children are glued into the Beeb or ITV, and that's the way I usually leave it. I only turn to RTE when there is something I must watch. I know for a fact the same situation prevails right round my neighbourhood."

Paddy McGarvey

## Mercenaries: The deafening silence

At 7.30 am on June 11 last year the Palace of Commerce in Luanda buzzed with activity despite the early hour. In the newly converted hall of the building 13 mercenaries dressed in brown fatigues fidgeted as they waited for the start of their trial for taking part in the Angolan civil war.

A year later four are dead, executed after the trial. They include Mr George, better known to the world in a few short months of notoriety as "Colonel Callan". The other nine, two Americans and seven Britons, remain in São Paulo prison on the outskirts of the city.

The disastrous episode which brought the men to death and imprisonment has slipped out of public vision. Occasionally an actor from the drama will appear fleetingly and in doing so prompt some of the questions which still hang over the whole affair.

Not least of them is the fate of the men still in Luanda. Since their trial none has been seen by westerners with the exception of a Belgian journalist, sympathetic to the Marxist regime. Earlier this year she interviewed the men and her film reached Britain. Two weeks ago the families of the men watched the 15-minute film privately. Up to that point they had been relying on letters arriving in Britain periodically. But the film was taken before a coup was attempted in Angola, during which the prison was attacked. One report afterwards said the mercenaries were offered their freedom by the insurgents but declined.

The Foreign Office believes the men were unharmed but their relatives have recently had their letters returned from Angola unanswered. The Italian

embassy in Luanda represents British interests and attempts are being made by Italian diplomats to visit the men and find out their condition. Whether or not the men are eventually freed may depend on the progress of the diplomatic links being forged between London and Luanda.



The mercenaries on trial in Luanda last year.

The aftermath of the abortive coup may have set this back, just as it may have affected the relatives' contact with their men. An ironic footnote to the coup is a report that a "Commander Bakalos" was among the rebels who fled. A "Commissar Bakalos" was among the mercenaries' judges.

But last year there were prisoners in São Paulo as well. Time of the trial a number of African soldiers and Portuguese n series were being held. An official, led produced on the war by the Government included photograph number of European prisoners. Nothing happened, however, about prisoners since last year, although was said at one stage that they also died.

The 70 Britons who returned, have also virtually disappeared, after their fleeing taste of ad have settled down. Others have a potential "contract" which has materialized. There was a ship and another to abandoned machinery in the 1 ranee. Some men made their Lebanon. Some hopeful, and by Angola, have kept a weather Rhesia.

List has been heard from t who sent the mercenaries out. Aspin and Mr John Banks w two main recruiters. The for sunk out of sight but the lat evidence earlier this year, ar involving the purchase of guns Provisional IRA.

Plans were laid to pursue a prosecution against the mercenaries. The Foreign Enlistment Act has the matter is now in abey too, apparently, are changes in suggested after the Diplock Cou reported last summer. With s other business in hand it will time before any serious consi the question of mercenaries agi events in Africa press them to

Stewart T.

## Churchill, the WRAF and the Douglas-Pennant case

When in 1918 it was decided to launch a new auxiliary service, the Women's Royal Air Force, it seemed reasonable to assume that the command would go to one of the formidable ladies who had proved their ability to cope with such problems as the formation of the WRAF, a merger of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, had caused bitter inter-service rivalry, and the WRAF, which had to be formed from the WAAAC and the WRNS, was likely to do the same.

There was consternation among the favoured candidates when Sir Godfrey Paine, the RAF's Master General of Personnel, approached the Hon Violet Douglas-Pennant, the daughter of Lord Penrhyn, a Welsh peer, thus setting the scene for a cause célèbre whose repercussions reached into the 1930s and beyond. Here, indeed, was an example of women on the warpath, of the Home Front in the tragicomic raw.

A strikingly attractive, elegant spinster in her late forties, Miss Douglas-Pennant had plenty of not entirely relevant qualifications. A devout churchwoman, active on education committees and in welfare work for girls, a national health insurance "commissioner" for Wales, she had also made recruiting speeches for the WRNS and the WAAAC. But, aware that she lacked experience of the hurly-burly of ground-level administration, she asked to have "a look round".

Arranged by the chaplain, she saw during a month's reconnaissance, and strongly suspecting that the controllers of the WRNS and the WAAAC were

going to be hostile and obstructive, she wrote to Lord Penrhyn. Persuaded to reconsider this decision, she met with such non-cooperation from RAF officers and from her assistant commanders, Ross Beauty (ex-WRNS) and Katherine Andrew (ex-WAAAC), that she tendered her resignation. It was not accepted, and reluctantly she battled on, struggling to train "her own" officers and shocked by the filthy indelicacy at some camps where, for lack of serious occupation—perhaps partly due to the euphoria which followed the collapse of the last German offensive—the more personable WRAFs seemed to be on permanent call for joyrides and wild parties.

Maddened by constant delays (after four months no uniforms had been issued) and ignored by General Sefton Branner, a monocled ex-artilleryman who had succeeded Sir Godfrey Paine, she relied for help almost entirely on a relay of friends and a senior (male) clerk, borrowed from the National Health Insurance Commission.

On August 28 Branner summarily dismissed her "on the ground that she was grossly unpopu" and Mrs Gwynne Vaughan became commandant. Protesting that there was no reflection on her efficiency or character, Lord Weir, the Air Minister, begged Miss Douglas-Pennant not to press for an inquiry. Lloyd George offered to reimburse her as a national health insurance commissioner. While Weir was dropped from the government and Branner, though knighted, left the RAF, Miss Douglas-Pennant, encouraged by aristocratic foes of

unionists, Churchill was detailed to quell the agitation by or by crook. Having informed Miss Douglas-Pennant—a most unlikely thorn in the side of the Establishment—that she might be granted an inquiry if she could "establish a prima facie case of corruption or malice against named officials", he published her private letter (containing accusations against Lord Weir, Branner, Dame Katherine Furse, Mrs Brant and Miss Andrew) without her consent in a White Paper, together with his reply: "No charge of any kind has been brought against you. You, on the other hand, have not hesitated to make extremely disagreeable accusations against persons whose reputation and character stand every whit as high as your own."

After a heated debate, during which Lord Amthill fumed that Miss Douglas-Pennant had been sacked "in a manner in which none of your Lordships would dismiss a scullery maid" the House of Lords rejected Churchill's view that there was no basis for a public inquiry and resolved that a select committee of its members should examine the case. Beginning October 14, 1919, and lasting for 18 sessions which yielded some juicy copy, the investigation developed into what was virtually a trial of the plaintiff.

Her lawyers were outmatched by the defendants' team led by Patrick Hastings; her attempt to prove Hastings' attempt at Hurs Park Camp involving Miss Gwendolub Glubb, daughter of General Sir Frederick Glubb (and sister of Glubb Fasha (a doctor was called to testify to her virginity), seemed to justify Churchill's attitude. She had

to defend herself charges of snobbery, vanity, and a "prima facie case of corruption or malice against named officials". The committee's bulk published as a Blue Book endorsed Churchill's. No criticism was made, excepting that the line between Miss Douglas-Pennant's counsel and her own, H. W. Nevins, was a "both seasons" inquiry, took up by a Douglas-Pennant. A was formed and tried, cessfully, to reopen on the basis of fresh

Some ex-WRAFs wet sympathy for Miss Pennant. One, Dr Leti field, chief medical officer of the time, was very and suggested that the dan had had a "new publisher, who took interest in the case viced that the "cor had been organized by who had some kind of people in positions of Two things seem to clearly from the m Churchill was a former ruthless opponent of Hon Violet Douglas trapped in a bizarre pri was sustained for th her life (she died in the belief that she was a symbol of crusade against dar high places.

David N





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## EALISM ON RHODESIA

Lalaghan and Dr Owen have the full verbal force of an impatience and frustration over the failure of British to mention American) to produce black rule in lesia by negotiation. Asider Shehu Yar'Adua of ria said, negotiations have on for twelve years, and Mr Smith defies everybody, sations that negotiations got nowhere, however, go ar: Dr Kissinger's intervenid drive Mr Smith at last accept majority rule in ple and on conditions— n two years. The current tations attempt to exploit breakthrough and, as Dr argued, offer the best ce of an independent abve in 1978.

Way or the other, the tations must decisively ge the position. If they se they will produce ity rule—though— the, to which Mr Smith peace-yields power will have to "moderate" one, reflecting the stance of Bishop ewra than the belligerency e Patriotic Front, to which conference seems unwisely ned to accord sole recogni. On the other hand, if the fail the war will be intensi and there is little doubt then, in some way, Britain have to endorse or facilitate guerrilla struggle. But at moment the question for Mr ghan and Dr Owen is wher they should promise to on more pressure while Mr am is actually negotiating. week they went so far as icity to accept that the rillas should operate as part e whole process. Certainly effort will now be made to them off until Mr Smith's cation is assured.

hat else can Britain do? It erse of the Africans to t that we can pull out more s than the United States. e further pressure can be

exerted without American help. It is President Carter's good will that is the new and hopeful factor in the current situation, his evident readiness to go on from where Dr Kissinger left off.

To deal, as the Africans demand, with the oil supply to Rhodesia, for instance, requires American help, for the multinational companies will only respond (if they can and if at all) to combined government pressure. But the final decision whether to cut off Rhodesian oil lies neither in London nor Washington. It lies in Pretoria, for theoretically, even if the companies scaled down deliveries, South Africa could supply Rhodesia from its large stocks. However, that decision is influenced by the consideration whether South Africa risks precipitating an oil embargo of itself at this stage (as Dr Kissinger well understood). But to restrict oil supplies to South Africa itself requires much more than the cooperation of the oil companies—it requires the collaboration of the United States and Iranian governments—which in turn implies better relations than now exist between them.

It may be, as President Kaunda suggests, that Britain could "twist the screw" on Rhodesia a little more—by breaking the post and telecommunication for example. Whether this would significantly weaken Rhodesia militarily is for military experts to advise. But cutting communications will hardly help Mr Graham's efforts, and will certainly give Mr Smith's propaganda machine, working hard to bolster white intransigence, the monopoly of news that it now has not got.

Dr Owen's main task must be to persuade Mr Vorster, oil apart, that it is in his interest to put pressure on Mr Smith, whose latest remarks suggest that he is formulating new difficulties and demands. It must be asked if it makes sense at the same time to urge Mr Vorster to help white Rhodesia, and to utter new threats, and plan new

boycotts, against South Africa itself.

To take another example, the African leaders are reported to be pressing that Britain, and particularly New Zealand, must formally ban their citizens and sporting associations from playing with South African sportsmen on pain of African withdrawal from the Commonwealth Games. Even if this was conceded, how useful would it be in getting Mr Vorster to put pressure on Mr Smith?

Fortunately for Dr Owen's effort, it cannot of course be conceded. Mr Callaghan, like any parliamentary leader, can make no such commitment. He has no power to make orders, as Africans who remember "Westminster model" democracy should realize. The most he could do is to promise his Commonwealth colleagues to get his government to present a Bill to Parliament making all sporting contacts with South Africa actually illegal. It is most unlikely that Parliament would pass such a law—and certain that the present House of Commons would not—because it would grossly abrogate individual liberties, and because the proposal would be seen as a presumptuous demand by the Commonwealth that British citizens should be curtailed to suit African priorities.

What frustrates African leaders, perhaps, is not only that Britain has proved so powerless, but that guerrilla pressure is also so slow to take effect. Indeed suggestions that outside aid for them should be called in strengthens this suspicion. But the facts must be accepted, and they point to a dual approach. The guerrillas are steadily, if slowly, making the Smith position untenable, while negotiations for a peaceful settlement to stave off all-out war in southern Africa can surely count on South African pressure at the right moments. The Commonwealth leaders need to be coldly calculating, not emotional and doctrinaire.

## WHEN THE ELMS HAVE GONE

is only now that the summer upon us that the full ravages the Dutch Elm disease can een. The extinction of elms e southern half of England w a real possibility; and disease has made substantial ds into the northern half island and Central Scotland, a spectacle which must fill overs with despair; but is anything that can be done, r to prevent the disease recurring or at least to du the carnage, or—falling courses—to make some i restoration to the country for the destruction it has red?

e answer to the first tion must still be in the tive; there appears to be no ical method of wiping out the fungus itself or the e population which minates it. Though experi- have shown that trees can inoculated against it, such ntive measures are, rove expensive and anyway last for one year. Secondly, containment, there is a—albeit only a faint one—those parts of the elm dation which have not yet infected can be insulated further infection by drastic immediate steps to fell and rk infected trees, and to ent any movement of elm er from one area to another. may help to slow down the rable advance of the se, but, as the Canadian rience has shown, even a session of cold winters and

cool summers is not likely to wipe it out completely.

So we will have to resign ourselves to the eclipse of the elm—an environmental disaster of a magnitude which cannot, in the short term, be adequately assessed, or compensated for. Certainly the Forestry Commission, and many local authorities, are collaborating in public education programmes to encourage some understanding of this disaster, in the hope of inducing a readiness to embark on a major programme of replanting on hedgerows, by roadsides and in small clumps wherever the overriding dictates of intensive agriculture do not forbid it. Since such a programme will be costly, and will not show any immediate return in amenity value—nor ever an economic return—it will require continuous justification in a period when every extra pound of public spending is unwelcome.

But some longer-term good may emerge from the elm disaster if it brings home to all elements of society how necessary and important woodlands are, not just for amenity's sake but for the future well-being of the land from which we derive so much of our food, and as an import substitute to mitigate the effects of buying nine-tenths of our timber from overseas. Hitherto, Britain has benefited from the far-sighted planting programmes of wealthy men in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; now most planting is carried out only for visible, or

at least accountable, economic returns. It is not only the landscape which suffers from this dearth of casual planting, it is the nature of the soil itself, and thus of the whole ecology of the countryside, since trees help to enrich soil and to prevent the top-soil erosion which is already perceptible on high land and in some of the fens.

A major psychological barrier has to be overcome by many farmers, who do not regard small-scale forestry as an organic part of their operations—both because profits are not easily apparent in a period of intensive and profit-conscious husbandry and because they are not encouraged financially to regard them as such, since they do not receive similar grants and allowances for forestry machinery and plant as they do for other parts of agriculture.

If these two aspects of land use—agriculture and silviculture—could be brought together with a common attitude to investment, it would make a start towards encouraging farmers to regard tree planting as something more than an optional extra. An increase in planting grants for private forestry is to be introduced this autumn; but there are still aspects of the capital transfer tax which serve as a deterrent to any fully positive attitude to forestry by smallholders. Yet a pronounced and continuous increase in our native woodland is essential both for reasons of land husbandry and to reduce our economic dependence on overseas timber.

## A national archive

From Major J. D. Sainsbury  
Sir, Far more serious than the loss of war diaries of home service units of the Great War, insofar as nothing can be done to recover the diaries, is the intention to destroy the records of service of officers commissioned during the Great War.

Before 1914 officers' biographical details can be traced in the majority of cases through the usual reference works. Once the war had started the majority of officers were drawn from families that cannot be so traced. I have been privileged, after a considerable struggle against red tape, to be allowed to inspect the records of officers of the two units with which the Trust is concerned. I found them to contain a wealth of historical record, but, according to the officials with whom I came in contact at the time, they are to be destroyed with the exception of those of officers who were awarded the Victoria Cross, or whose court martial resulted in a sentence of death.

The Ministry of Defence must reconsider this intended destruction. If after all proper advice destruction is confirmed, can these invaluable social documents not be offered to county record offices so that at least the records of locally raised units can, if their counties are willing to make the effort, be preserved?

Yours faithfully,  
J. D. SAINSBURY,  
Herfordshire Yeomanry and  
Artillery Historical Trust,  
8 Mornington,  
Digswell,  
Welwyn,  
June 7.

## Liberal support for Labour

From Mr William Wallace  
Sir, Only weeks after the Liberal Party Council gave David Steel over-

whelming support for the agreement with the Labour Government for the current session, a growing number of Liberals are beginning to doubt the desirability of renewing the agreement in the autumn, and to weigh the advantages of precipitating an election instead. The Cabinet's reported behaviour over the direct elections Bill has of course been a crucial factor in this shift of opinion; but it has by no means been the only factor.

"Indecision" has been one of the most frequently used words about Cabinet discussions in recent weeks, on devolution, on pay policy and on industrial democracy, as much as on direct elections. The impression the outsider gains is of a government becalmed, with the left taking to the oars to pull it in their favoured direction and the moderates arriving and waiting to see if a wind will spring up again. Certainly one has no impression of any great effort by those social democrats who were so active in seeking the agreement with the Liberals to press on their colleagues decisions which reflect the letter and the spirit of that agreement. Reflecting on the widely leaked accounts of indecisive Cabinet and of the ministerial leadership, some of us wonder whether this Government has any longer the will to survive.

We agreed in March to provide support for the Government in order that it should be able to carry through a limited programme of constitutional reform. If the Government now fails to conclude a worthwhile pay policy for the next stage, and falters in its commitment to devolution and to direct elections, the grounds for the agreement will have ceased to exist.

Understand that within the Government the comforting argument is made that the Liberals will nevertheless hesitate to end the agreement for fear of an electoral setback. That would be a gross miscalculation. An early election would certainly pose risks for us, though in a few years a campaign might hope to recapture a good deal of the support we have temporarily lost. An election which was fought in the wake of a collapse of the Labour Government and the failure of its economic strategy would, however, be a disaster for Labour. The electoral disillusionment which would follow the first year of a Conservative government might well flow massively towards our candidates, as a shattered Labour opposition tries to start.

My hesitation about the agreement with Labour was that it might serve to halt that party's slow decline. If the Labour Party is unwilling to save itself, there is no incentive for Liberals to support it. We have waited for us, though, in a few years a campaign might hope to recapture a good deal of the support we have temporarily lost. An election which was fought in the wake of a collapse of the Labour Government and the failure of its economic strategy would, however, be a disaster for Labour. The electoral disillusionment which would follow the first year of a Conservative government might well flow massively towards our candidates, as a shattered Labour opposition tries to start.

Yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM WALLACE,  
Prospective Liberal Parliamentary Candidate, Manchester Moss Side, 79 Claude Road, Manchester, June 6.

## Balance-sheet of EEC

From Mr Edward Hillson  
Sir, The letter from Mr Douglas in your issue of today (June 9) clearly underlines the utter impossibility of arriving at a true balance-sheet; the dimensions used by him and many others are all the wrong ones. I write as one of many who feel that only by bringing another consideration can a true balance be struck.

I am 82, one of those, a dwindling number, who served in the mud, blood and human waste of the First World War; who saw the failure of the League of Nations to preserve peace, and hence served again in the horrors of the Second World War. There will always be an imbalance in the economies of the European Community until internationalism is accomplished. Megatone one of its aims has been achieved; the preservation of peace in Europe. We had 21 years of peace between 1918 and 1939; since then we have had 38 years of peace. Each year a bonus, paid for no doubt and whether willingly or unwillingly by an increased cost of living, but a bonus all the same for those who have had enough of war and whose peace will not appear in the books of Mr Jay and those other opposing protagonists; in their balance-sheet there can be no asset years of peace, because for them it has no measurable price. They are the only ones to know the value of the peace, but the value of nothing.

Yours faithfully,  
E. HILLISON,  
Silvertrees,  
Rivendell,  
Waterlooville,  
Prestonmouth.

## Clockwork Concordes?

From Mr Glyn Morgan  
Sir, In last Thursday's issue (June 2) your Air Correspondent stated that "worldwide supersonic services should be commonplace by the turn of the century". Apart from the sheer horror of such a vision, is this not about the time when we are told that world oil supplies will be almost exhausted? There seems to be some confused thinking here unless the idea of the twenty-first century are to be full of clockwork Concordes.

Surely it is time that governments were encouraged to abandon their commitment to an illusory and destructive notion of progress and gradually phase out air travel except for emergencies? Holidays account for most aeroplane journeys and even then a procession of half empty Jumbo jets trundles across the Atlantic. After all, it will have to happen eventually. Won't it?

Yours faithfully,  
GLYN MORGAN,  
Fricky Road,  
High Wycombe,  
Buckinghamshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The judges and trade union rights

From Professor J. A. Jolovicz

Sir, In an astonishing article which you have seen fit to print on the eve of the House of Lords hearing of the Gouriet case, Mr Jackson (June 8) was certainly right to say that more is at stake than a "parochial legal wrangle" over what he calls "the anomalous restrictions on the right to strike of Post Office workers". The case is sub judice. Lengthy comment on Mr Jackson's article would therefore be out of place, but it is a serious question whether what is at stake is the courts' power to prevent, or try to prevent, conduct which Parliament has declared to be unlawful? The courts cannot initiate action themselves. The question is, therefore, whether it is the Attorney General alone exercising a discretion which may or may not be subject to effective parliamentary control, who can invoke the preventive or declaratory jurisdiction of the courts where no private action in tort is competent. This is, indeed, a "parochial legal wrangle": it is a question of the highest constitutional importance.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. JOLOVICZ,  
Professor of Comparative Law,  
Trinity College,  
Cambridge,  
June 8.

From Mr P. J. G. Elwes

Sir, In his article (June 8), Mr Tom Jackson comments that few people have appreciated the significance of Lord Denning's judgment in the matter of the injunction sought by Mr Gouriet to restrain the Post Office workers from implementing their proposed boycott. One wonders how many people have appreciated the significance of the rule of law and the liberty of the individual of the line of argument used by Mr Jackson.

What is being argued, in effect, is that it is wrong that there should be freedom to mount civil proceedings to restrain unions from acting unlawfully. "Wrong" in this context evidently means "contrary to union interests". It is nevertheless reassuring to learn that an unlawful act by a union, if illegal, may not necessarily be criminal.

Mr Jackson expresses fear that the law is being interpreted in such a way as to jeopardise the statutory immunity and protection for union activities that recent legislation has conferred. The activities of the Office unions had no role on this occasion was a boycott for political ends to be carried out regardless of the law of the land or the cost and inconvenience to the individual reliant on the services in question or the effect on the taxpayer of maintaining the services of the Post Office during the boycott.

The final irony is the proposition in the last paragraph that the ability to restrain unlawful acts by unions is especially reprehensible where industrial action or sympathetic action in present disputes is involved. The present administration, on which Mr Jackson and his colleagues will no doubt rely to introduce amending legislation further to immunise unions from the consequences of their actions, has already distinguished itself in this field with the appalling closed shop provisions which effectively deprive the individual of this freedom to join or not to join a union. These provisions can, be, and are being, used to deprive the individual of his livelihood without redress.

How can anyone professing respect for the law and individual liberties continue to accept this sort of special pleading and the dual standards it reflects? I fancy people generally would have more sympathy for trade unionism if unions confined themselves to the functions for which they were brought into

being and pursued the cause of human rights within their own field of activity more openly and energetically, instead of looking around for others to smite at the expense of the rule of law and the public purse.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER ELWES,  
Cleveland House,  
19 St James's Square, SW1,  
June 8.

From Mr Walter Clegg, MP for North Wales (Conservative)

Sir, I read with apprehension Mr Tom Jackson's article on the Gouriet judgment (June 8). His charge against the judiciary is quite clear in that he alleges that since at least 1906 the courts have devoted considerable judicial ingenuity to side-stepping statutory provisions enacted by Parliament. No more serious charge can be made against judges than that they have over the years showed bias and made a determined attempt to subvert the will of Parliament.

Mr Jackson's attack on the judiciary is not the only one. Similar charges have been made by Mr Michael Foot and Mr Len Murray and all of them, significantly, before the Law Lords have heard the appeal on the Gouriet judgment. Those Law Lords are thus being placed in an impossible position because if they find against the unions it will be for Mr Jackson et al one more proof of judicial bias, and if they find for the unions the temptation for those aggrieved would be to believe that the courts had bowed to union criticism. I do not believe the Law Lords will decide the issue on those terms but will do right as their oaths require them to do.

The judiciary is singularly ill-equipped to defend itself against charges of bias, but surely the time has come for the Lord Chancellor, as head of the legal system, to speak out in defence of the judges or if he believes there is a prima facie case of bias to set up an inquiry which will consider whether these charges are justified.

It does seem from Mr Jackson's article that he wishes trades unions to be able to act unlawfully, save in the sense of the criminal law, not only in direct industrial disputes but "in sympathetic action or industrial action on human rights". If the courts are to be excluded from acting in these spheres then the power of the unions will be enhanced to a point where it would be beyond all control. It is ironic that the trades unions who want these immunities have demanded and obtained from Parliament legal sanctions by the score against employers and those who disagree with trades union membership.

Yours truly,  
WALTER CLEGG,  
House of Commons,  
June 9.

From Professor D. F. Lawden

Sir, Whatever possessed Mr Tom Jackson to write such a revealing article (June 8)? He makes no effort to conceal the assumption, typical of an established figure, that what is good for him is good for the country at large.

What's good for General Motors is good for America! Nevertheless, there are still a few of us who question the identification of the TUC and Crown as the Soviet curb placed upon the privileges of the former by the courts of the latter.

Yours truly,  
D. F. LAWDEN,  
Professor of Mathematics,  
The University of Aston  
in Birmingham,  
Gosta Green,  
Birmingham,  
June 9.

## Professor Yuri Orlov

From Professor Sir Brian Pippard and others

Sir, We write to you on behalf of our colleague, Professor Yuri Orlov, a corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences and a distinguished physicist. On January 1, 1974, Professor Orlov was dismissed, without explanation, from his post at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics in Moscow. Since then he has been unable to obtain any work as a physicist.

On May 12, 1976, he founded the Group for Human Rights Observations of the Helsinki Agreements in the USSR. From November of last year he has been under constant police surveillance and on February 10, 1977 he was arrested. Today he is being detained in Lefortovo Prison in Moscow. No charges have been published against him. He has had no contact at all with the outside world. On Thursday, May 12 his wife, Irina Valitova, went to the

prison but she was not even allowed to leave a letter for him.

The way in which Professor Orlov is being treated is a fundamental breach of the human rights which the Soviet Government recognised by signing the Helsinki Declaration. As physicists and humanists, we are dismayed that a man of his ability has not been able to work freely for over three years.

This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. If, after three months' investigation, the Soviet authorities are not prepared to bring charges against Professor Orlov, they should release him.

Yours sincerely,  
BRIAN PIPPARD,  
PAUL J. MATTHEWS,  
R. J. ELLIOTT,  
Department of Physics,  
University of Cambridge,  
Cavendish Laboratory,  
Madingley Road,  
Cambridge,  
May 30.

## St Alban and St George

From Dr Graham Webster

Sir, I have arranged for the correspondence about Albanus the first Christian martyr in Britain has been the suggestion that he would not be a worthy patron saint since he was not English. But why should a British patron saint have to be a recent Teutonic migrant whose folk came here only about thirteen hundred years ago? Far better surely to have a true Briton to represent our country?

The precise date and origin of Albanus are unknown, since the date of 209 is no more than a guess. There was very little active persecution of Christians under the Severi and the period of Diocletian is more likely. Indeed, the action of the "Caesar" in ordering the persecution to cease could apply to the tolerant Constantius who was Caesar in the West in 303 when the troubles began.

If Alban was a soldier he could have come from anywhere in the Empire although, ironically enough, by the early fourth century he would probably have been of Germanic extraction, the apparent essential prerequisite of some of our correspondents. All we can be sure about is that he was a real person whose tomb was venerated in the fifth century, that he was the first martyr in Britain, and that, according to Gildas, he gave his life to protect a friend. Surely one needs no more qualification than this for a national Christian hero; far better than the shadowy St George with his dubious antecedents and strong

pagan derivation from Bellerophon and the Chimera!

Yours sincerely,  
GRAHAM WEBSTER,  
The Old School House,  
Chesterton,  
Harbury,  
Near Leamington Spa,  
Warwickshire,  
June 6.

## Long to reign over us

From Mr P. W. Montague-Smith

Sir, The same sentiments expressed by Dr Noble Frankland (June 8) that the Queen should never abdicate the throne have been answered by the Queen herself in her excellent speech at the Guildhall on June 7. After referring to the pledging of her life to the service of her people which she made at the age of 21, she concluded "I do not regret nor retract one word of it." In the shortness of years of monarchy since Alfred the Great, the only sovereign to lay down his kingship voluntarily was King Edward VIII. In all other cases when a reign ended before death there was a deposition. King James II was merely declared by Parliament to have abdicated when he left England.

Should a sovereign be unable to exercise reigning functions, there are adequate provisions in the Regency Act. Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK W. MONTAGUE-SMITH,  
Editor,  
Debenham's Peerage Limited,  
23 Moscop Street, SW2.

## Playwright and critic

From Mr William Douglas-Home

Sir, Having had three plays produced in London during the last three months—two having been caught on the barbed wire and riddled with critical cross-fire and now decently interred, the third a success—I find myself in the unique position of being able to comment on the critics without either patronage or bitterness. With your permission, I would like to start on yours.

For some years now I have noticed with increasing though admittedly amused concern that he has been banging his reviews of my plays on a kind of class-conscious, social-political coat-hanger which does as much damage to his reputation as a critic of the arts (if that is what he aspires to be) as it does to the initial reputation of my plays until the public have had time to make their own assessment if, indeed, they get the time.

Some years ago, in his review of *Lloyd George Knew Mr Fisher*, he confessed to this bias when he wrote, "It is the lot of entertainment plays to be criticised for social content." A year or two later, still true to this curious and self-imposed directive, he reviewed *The Dame of Sark* as follows: "There is Sark itself, in which the crumbling class-structure still flourishes. Then, there is the war which comes over as a well-bred affair." This dictum being based on the fact that the German Commandant happened to be called Count von Schmettau, appointed by me, but by the German High Command!

Then, this year, reviewing the first of my trilogy, he described the over-taxed playwright therein as an "elite artist" for all the world as though every adult citizen of this country elite or otherwise, were not suffering from over-kill taxation.

The second play, thank God, he did not review, but left it to one of his more open-minded under-studies. Otherwise, no doubt, with the leading character called Sir Cecil (knights for service to literature) and the leading lady called Lady Townsend (her husband having been pushed upstairs for "some damned crookery between the wars", according to Sir Cecil) and with an aged retainer as Sir Cecil's kick-off, he must inevitably have spotted some drastic attempt on my part to reverse the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in favour of the "elite" upper classes.

Finally, in his review of the third play, he wrote "Mr Douglas-Home has inevitably been drawn to the theme of class-consciousness, surviving relic of the old British class structure and his treatment of the two farmers is designed to show the operation of the gentlemen's club." On dear, oh dear, oh dear! It is not my place to suggest what you, Sir, should do with him, only to ask myself what I can do about him.

For, laughable as it may seem, I honestly believe that, if I were to put on a play about Debenham and Freebody, he would hince his review on the fact that Debenham's sister married a bishop while Freebody's aunt settled for the captain of a Channel Ferry steamer (if, indeed, they did) and accuse me of writing a propaganda play in favour of the Established Church at the expense of the Merchant Navy, always assuming that the Merchant Navy, as an old-established institution, merits his support, which I take leave to doubt! I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM DOUGLAS-HOME,  
Drayton House,  
East Meon,  
Hampshire.

## Jubilee service

From Canon Alan Wilkinson

Sir, The Jubilee service in St Paul's was splendid and moving. But it was very odd and, nevertheless, Cardinal Hume nor a representative of the Free Churches was given an opportunity to participate in the conduct of the service. The day when the Church of England regarded itself as the church of the nation, an exclusive sense is surely long past. Yours sincerely,  
ALAN WILKINSON,  
9 Fairview Avenue,  
Alsgar,  
Stoke-on-Trent,  
June 7.

## Compulsory seat belts

From Mr Nigel Lawson, MP for Blaby (Conservative)

Sir, Would Bryan Magee (letter, June 9) really think that a man smoking made a criminal offence? Precisely the same arguments apply. Yours, etc,  
NIGEL LAWSON,  
House of Commons,  
June 9.

## Lionel Smith's career

From Mr C. H. Stuart

Sir, Mr Hodgkin's delightful account of his uncle's early career (*The Times*, June 4) omits one small detail. Ten years or so before he refused to be head master at Eton, Lionel Smith had been happy to serve as an assistant master at Harrow. Yours, etc,  
CHARLES STUART,  
Christ Church,  
Oxford,  
June 4.

## English captain

From Mr A. B. Elgood

Sir, Following Mike Brearley's appointment as Captain of England for the forthcoming Test match, it would seem an appropriate moment to mark the return of an English captain after a South African, a Scotsman and a Welshman. Yours faithfully,  
A. B. ELGOOD,  
Pantley Place,  
Common Green,  
Redmarley,  
Gloucestershire,  
June 6.

## ex-linked pensions

Capt W. F. E. C. Rutherford,

(Retd.)  
Your front page of June 2 ed a forecast that it is planned under the principle of linking ex service pensions to the cost of living—a system introduced as a cheaper alternative when wages running ahead of prices.

is will bring little comfort to Armed Forces and police in the ex atmosphere of their pay ds, if they can be so called. Is it old enough to have been the course before?

the nineteen twenties and thir- Armed Forces pay and pensions tied to the cost of living and went down so did they, until an was reached and the cost ving began to rise when they hurriedly "stabilized" and

is odd how governments treat e upon whom they depend in final instance for their authority vern.  
a. Sir, Yours, etc,  
W. F. E. C. RUTHERFORD, RN,  
(Retd.),  
Cottage,  
rway Road,  
rham,  
ey,  
e 4.

## ucation in N Ireland

in Lady Fisher

Brian Garrett's progressive and ral minded article in *The Times* June 9, about integrated educa- in Northern Ireland focuses ation on a question that is being easily discussed in the vince.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### LAING

#### MANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

## Minister refuses to raise profit safeguards for prices code

Mr. Eric Roll, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday refused to raise profit safeguards for the prices code. He said that the code was not a major factor in the inflation problem and that the government was not prepared to raise the level of the code.

Mr. Roll said that the code was not a major factor in the inflation problem and that the government was not prepared to raise the level of the code. He said that the code was not a major factor in the inflation problem and that the government was not prepared to raise the level of the code.

## Saudi group in a £10m cash bid for Concrete

A Saudi group, last night announced a £10m cash bid for Concrete, the British group which specialises in structural pre-cast concrete products under the "Bison" brand name. The bid, valued at £10m, was described as inadequate in a brief statement from directors of Concrete and the group's advisers, Lazard Freres.

## City and industry leaders honoured

By Colin Ivermes  
Sir Eric Roll, chairman of S. G. Warburton and Professor Kenneth William Wedderburn, Professor of Commercial Law at the London School of Economics, are made life peers in today's Silver Jubilee and Birthday Honours List.

Sir Eric has been a director of the Bank of England since 1968. Professor Wedderburn was a member of the Bullock committee on industrial democracy.

Among other business, city and industry representatives to be honoured are Mr. David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, Mr. David Orr, chairman of Unilever, and Mr. Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes.

Mr. Orr and Mr. Cadbury, for services to exports, and Mr. Steel receive knighthoods.

Of the 15 knighthoods and 36 CBEs for the business community, 8 knighthoods and 14 CBEs are awarded for services to exports.

Among those to receive knighthoods are Mr. Sidney Bacon, managing director, Royal Ordnance Factories; Mr. George Barlow, chairman, and chief executive, Kansome Hoffman; Mr. Norman Biggs, chairman, Williams and Glyn's Bank; Mr. John Buckley, chairman, Davy International; Mr. George Burton, chairman, Fisons; Mr. Alan Dalton, deputy chairman, English China Clays; Mr. Francis Pullinger, chairman, Jaden Carriers; Mr. Leslie Smith, chairman, British Oxygen Company International; Mr. Leonard Wolfson, chairman, Wolfson Foundation; Mr. Frederick Wood, chairman, National Biscuits Company.

Mr. Ronald Anthony Stuart Lane, vice-chairman of Standard Chartered Bank, is made a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In the CBE list, services to export are recognised by awards to:

Mr. Richard Bailey, managing director, Royal Doulton; Mr. Thomas Burleigh, chairman, Firth Brown Tools; Mr. Michael Clark, deputy chairman, and deputy chief executive, Plessey; Mr. Vernon Coffey, director, Thorn Electrical Industries;

Mr. William Fieldhouse, chairman, Letco International; Mr. Thomas Hones, chairman and chief executive, GKN Sankyo.

Mr. John Lee, director, Scott Lithgow; Mr. Frederick Parker, chairman, Frederick Parker; Mr. Joseph Righton, vice-chairman, Lucas Industries; Mr. Denis Rooney, chairman and managing director, Balfour Beatty; Mr. Raymond Smart, commercial director, Glaxo Holdings; Mr. Graham Strachan, group managing director, John Brown Engineering (Clydebank); Mr. John Waterspoon, chairman, Singer (UK); Mr. Arthur Wright, lately director of exports, GEC Power Engineering.

Other CBE awards go to: Mr. John Bailey, Wholesaler, Co-operative; Mr. Walter Evans, chief executive and secretary, English Industrial Estates Corporation; Mr. George Beale for services to the Periodical Publishers' Association; Mr. Alexander Fetherston, deputy chairman and chief executive, Berkshire International (UK);



Among those awarded knighthoods were, left to right: Mr. Norman Biggs, Mr. George Burton, Mr. George Barlow, Mr. Francis Pullinger, Mr. Alan Dalton.



Other knighthoods went to, left to right: Mr. Adrian Cadbury, Mr. David Steel, Mr. Leslie Smith, Mr. David Orr, Mr. John Buckley.

Mr. William Fieldhouse, chairman, Letco International; Mr. Thomas Hones, chairman and chief executive, GKN Sankyo.

Mr. John Lee, director, Scott Lithgow; Mr. Frederick Parker, chairman, Frederick Parker; Mr. Joseph Righton, vice-chairman, Lucas Industries; Mr. Denis Rooney, chairman and managing director, Balfour Beatty; Mr. Raymond Smart, commercial director, Glaxo Holdings; Mr. Graham Strachan, group managing director, John Brown Engineering (Clydebank); Mr. John Waterspoon, chairman, Singer (UK); Mr. Arthur Wright, lately director of exports, GEC Power Engineering.

Other CBE awards go to: Mr. John Bailey, Wholesaler, Co-operative; Mr. Walter Evans, chief executive and secretary, English Industrial Estates Corporation; Mr. George Beale for services to the Periodical Publishers' Association; Mr. Alexander Fetherston, deputy chairman and chief executive, Berkshire International (UK);

Mr. Richard Bailey, managing director, Royal Doulton; Mr. Thomas Burleigh, chairman, Firth Brown Tools; Mr. Michael Clark, deputy chairman, and deputy chief executive, Plessey; Mr. Vernon Coffey, director, Thorn Electrical Industries;

Mr. William Fieldhouse, chairman, Letco International; Mr. Thomas Hones, chairman and chief executive, GKN Sankyo.

Mr. John Lee, director, Scott Lithgow; Mr. Frederick Parker, chairman, Frederick Parker; Mr. Joseph Righton, vice-chairman, Lucas Industries; Mr. Denis Rooney, chairman and managing director, Balfour Beatty; Mr. Raymond Smart, commercial director, Glaxo Holdings; Mr. Graham Strachan, group managing director, John Brown Engineering (Clydebank); Mr. John Waterspoon, chairman, Singer (UK); Mr. Arthur Wright, lately director of exports, GEC Power Engineering.

Other CBE awards go to: Mr. John Bailey, Wholesaler, Co-operative; Mr. Walter Evans, chief executive and secretary, English Industrial Estates Corporation; Mr. George Beale for services to the Periodical Publishers' Association; Mr. Alexander Fetherston, deputy chairman and chief executive, Berkshire International (UK);

Mr. Richard Bailey, managing director, Royal Doulton; Mr. Thomas Burleigh, chairman, Firth Brown Tools; Mr. Michael Clark, deputy chairman, and deputy chief executive, Plessey; Mr. Vernon Coffey, director, Thorn Electrical Industries;

## New call to cut rates for empty buildings

Local authority powers to charge full rates and penalise charges on empty buildings are "discriminatory and unfair", according to the British Property Federation.

In a memorandum sent yesterday to Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, the BPF calls for changes in the law limiting the maximum rate charge for empty property to 25 per cent and abolishing surcharges on unoccupied commercial buildings.

Empty rate legislation dates from 1967, when local authorities were empowered to charge up to half rates on unoccupied properties. In 1974 these powers were extended and authorities have since been able to levy a full rates charge on any building empty for more than three months.

With an eye to the controversy surrounding Centre Point, Mr. Harry Hyams' ever-empty office tower, the Government added mandatory surcharges to the rates bill of commercial properties unoccupied for over six months. The surcharges involve a doubling of the rates bill in the first year, trebling the next, quadrupling in the third year and so on.

When he introduced this surcharge Mr. John Silkin, the then Minister for Planning and Local Government, commented that "the keeping of commercial property vacant with the inevitable reduction in the value of the property is an affront to society that warranted some penalty."

These surcharges are "no longer relevant", says the BPF. It believes that they are applied indiscriminately, levying property owners who have no reason of "deliberately holding back property to catch a rising market."

The Federation comments on the "impropriety of using the rating system for imposing a penalty, particularly since there is no provision for rates against the charge through the courts."

And it says that in any case it is no longer profitable to hold buildings empty given the current state of the property market.

Owners can claim exemption from the surcharge if they convince their local authority that they are making genuine attempts to let a building.

This is an anomalous provision, since the BPF, since efforts to sell a building are not grounds for exemption and because companies are forced to advertise buildings for letting even "in circumstances in which the prospects of securing a rental are in practice virtually nil".

Evidence submitted to the BPF includes a letter from the English Property Corporation highlighting this problem of forced advertising.

EPC writes that on a development scheme on London's South Bank "we are placed in the extraordinary position of being in forward negotiation with HM Government for an international institutional building, and with the various planning authorities for relevant consents while at the same time widely advertising the building in the national press at enormous expense as being available to let".

The advertising is only to protect the group against the surcharges.

EPC also reports that it has paid £450,000 in rates on those empty buildings. Other evidence in the Federation shows that last year National Westminster Bank paid £232,000 rates on 264 empty properties and Barclays Bank paid £243,000 on 368 premises.

The BPF says the rates for empty buildings will be extended from three to nine months to allow adequate time for owners who are refurbishing buildings. The Federation argues that in many cases empty rates would be 25 per cent.

Examination of rate demands from around the country convince it that "by far the greater part of local authority expenditure goes on services for people who are not in the property."

If a property is empty there are no people in it, place a burden on these services.

John Brennan

## Unions rule out talks with GEC

ward Townsend  
Leaders of the GEC workers' union yesterday ruled out any talks with the company, saying that the union was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

Thursday morning discussions at the GEC works, at the time of the strike, pressed the need for a new contract.

## Burmah chief's pledge quietens campaigners

By Ronald Faux  
Burmah Oil's annual meeting in Glasgow yesterday carried unanimously a special resolution to rescind the company's offer to buy back shares at £500m, or 430p a share, "a staggering and utterly unacceptable rescue fee".

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

Mr. Down, who was warmly congratulated on his handling of the difficult situation, said that the company was not prepared to accept the need for a new contract.

## SE decision expected on options trading

The Stock Exchange Council is likely to decide whether to proceed with a revised plan for options trading when it meets next Tuesday.

This plan, proposed originally by five jobbers and a leading firm of brokers, would allow options to be exercised at any time within the three-month lifespan. The scheme requires a clearing corporation, but would not need fundamental changes in stock exchange rules, a spokesman said.

An earlier plan for London traded options was abandoned in December last year, after the council decided it would need authorization as a market distinct from the existing exchange.

Mr. Roderick said that steps should be taken to cope with the problem in the long term, involving a restructuring of Gatt and other international agreements to discontinue government subsidies to the steel industry.

Speaking in San Francisco, he referred to the losses incurred by the British Steel Corporation in the past two years and noted that the corporation had not been seriously affected because of government subsidies.

"In a situation like that, we can compete with British Steel, but not with government subsidization", he declared.

Mr. Roderick said that steps should be taken to cope with the problem in the long term, involving a restructuring of Gatt and other international agreements to discontinue government subsidies to the steel industry.

Speaking in San Francisco, he referred to the losses incurred by the British Steel Corporation in the past two years and noted that the corporation had not been seriously affected because of government subsidies.

"In a situation like that, we can compete with British Steel, but not with government subsidization", he declared.

Mr. Roderick said that steps should be taken to cope with the problem in the long term, involving a restructuring of Gatt and other international agreements to discontinue government subsidies to the steel industry.

Speaking in San Francisco, he referred to the losses incurred by the British Steel Corporation in the past two years and noted that the corporation had not been seriously affected because of government subsidies.

"In a situation like that, we can compete with British Steel, but not with government subsidization", he declared.

Mr. Roderick said that steps should be taken to cope with the problem in the long term, involving a restructuring of Gatt and other international agreements to discontinue government subsidies to the steel industry.

Speaking in San Francisco, he referred to the losses incurred by the British Steel Corporation in the past two years and noted that the corporation had not been seriously affected because of government subsidies.

"In a situation like that, we can compete with British Steel, but not with government subsidization", he declared.

Mr. Roderick said that steps should be taken to cope with the problem in the long term, involving a restructuring of Gatt and other international agreements to discontinue government subsidies to the steel industry.

Speaking in San Francisco, he referred to the losses incurred by the British Steel Corporation in the past two years and noted that the corporation had not been seriously affected because of government subsidies.

"In a situation like that, we can compete with British Steel, but not with government subsidization", he declared.

Mr. Roderick said that steps should be taken to cope with the problem in the long term, involving a restructuring of Gatt and other international agreements to discontinue government subsidies to the steel industry.

Speaking in San Francisco, he referred to the losses incurred by the British Steel Corporation in the past two years and noted that the corporation had not been seriously affected because of government subsidies.

## In brief

Computer challenge: Mr. Eugene White (above), president of Amahl Corporation of Sunnyvale, California, which was a large of the IBM base of large computer systems in Europe. Amahl is setting up a United Kingdom subsidiary (UK). Mr. White also announced that Amahl planned to set up an assembly plant for its computers in Dublin early next year. The group has been successful in the United States in offering "plug compatible" central processors which run on IBM programs.

from almost 11,000 in April to 8,285.

Leyland is particularly pleased with its May performance and the rapid recovery it has made since the ending of the recent toolmakers' strike. In May, the company captured 26 per cent of the domestic new car market, less than 1 per cent behind Ford.

Long-running arguments over the choice of computer for the Anglian Water Authority have finally been resolved with the announcement yesterday that contracts have been exchanged with Honeywell Information Systems, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Minneapolis-based electronic group.

The company will supply a £1.25m computer, built in Scotland, for a new computer centre in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

The authority plans to introduce computer-based water rate billing by April 1978.

Last year the authority decided to order from Britain's International Computers despite a recommendation by a technical evaluation team in favour of Honeywell. Honeywell distaste of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

## Unofficial strike again halts Leyland plant

By Clifford Webb  
A strike by 200 inspectors stopped all car production at Leyland's Longbridge plant yesterday. It was the second time in three days that unofficial action by a small group of machinery workers had halted the Mini and Allegro assembly lines and threatened the company's recovery.

The inspectors' walk-out, in protest at the company's refusal to meet their demands for up-grading, led to a further 4,000 men being laid off until further notice.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

## How the markets moved

A change in Citibank's formula for calculating prime rate left this unchanged at 61 per cent yesterday. A spread of 14, instead of 13, points above the latest three-week average of 90-119-day commercial paper will now be used by Citibank to compute the guidelines for its prime lending rate.

The new formula yielded a guideline rate of 6.73 per cent, so the prime rate was unchanged at 61 per cent. On the old formula the guideline rate would have been 6.98 per cent, indicating a prime rate of 7 per cent.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further strikes are threatening production of the Land-Rover, Range-Rover and Rover 3500 saloon. They are being staged by 150 welders at Rover's plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham, and 45 operators at the nearby Acocks Green engine factory. About sixty other workers have been laid off, but their numbers could increase rapidly next week.

Some 800 Dolomite workers were sent home from Triumph Coventry yesterday because of a shortage of car bodies from the company's Liverpool plant.

Two further







EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

For's week

## Playing a waiting game until pay policy emerges

London stock market saw a level of business over three days of the long weekend as investors gave up any uncertainty on lines.

Profit takers holding FT Ordinary Shares lost 8.4 points over the three days, but the close last night of 332.9 was a recovery from the 317.9 of the previous week.

Bank-squaring much of the day's nervousness was evidence.

Main cause of concern was the possibility of a pay rise for the Govt. But there is also a feeling in the market that the major investment is being put off until a further period of review has to be made.

But there is a feeling in the market that the major investment is being put off until a further period of review has to be made.

FT index now stands 33 points below the high of its recent phase, and observers who saw last week's advance as a sign of a new phase of recovery have been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

Not the least telling evidence of a new phase of recovery has been widely optimistic.

### MAIN-RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
44p	24p	Cowan & Groat	3p to 44p	Rights and profit forecast
18p	8p	Farnell Elec	5p to 18p	Speculative interest
52p	18p	Farlane Higgs	3p to 52p	Northwick approach
332p	18p	Metals Bldg	4p to 332p	Share profits
178p	58p	Redfern Nat	4p to 178p	Approach

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
980p	58p	BP	5p to 980p	Dev request rejected
287p	170p	Unifont	10p to 287p	Fading bid hopes
314p	105p	Glenkiln	8p to 314p	Persistent selling
317p	140p	Lucas	5p to 317p	Profits waiting
88p	44p	Westland	5p to 88p	Profits waiting

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

The success of the novel variable rate stock continues and reports suggest that about 250,000 shares have been sold. The example of Shell's offer for exemption from dividend re-payment in a move which many saw as a "sweetener" for the £600m Government placing. But the application was refused.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Money figures, MLR spur gilts

A little late interest for the next account lifted the FT index more than two points after 3 pm and it closed 2.5 ahead at 449.4.

But over the three-week account it lost 11.9 and in the three trading days since the Jubilee break, 8.4.

Earlier, money-supply figures were more than double the expected and the quarterly balance of payments had given both the equity and gilt-edged market an initial boost.

After the setback of the previous session, both BP 2p to 91p and Shell 5p to 34p made up some lost ground, but the market was still in the wake of the annual meeting.

Bid and speculative stocks continued to attract interest. Most spectacular was Redfern National Glass, a speculative favourite in the morning, which shot up 3p to 178p after news of an approach from an unidentified minor. Revived bid talk helped Vaux Breweries to go ahead 5p to 30p and renewed interest in J. Bibby was good for a gain of 4p to 131p.

Farrell Electronic, another

Though equities found nothing to sustain them and prices drifted back, gilts managed to shake out of United States interest-rate worries and to reach from an unchanged Minimum Lending Rate. By the close, short dates were up to three-quarters better, while "medium" and "long" were, in some cases, up by more than 11.

Equity dealers see the Government's placing of BP shares widely expected to come on Tuesday as the first hurdle to be overcome before further progress can be made. In the longer run, the Phase Three negotiations are now assuming far more significance in market thinking.

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

in interest rates are both classified, investors will continue to take an extremely cautious stance.

Among the industrial leaders, Metal Box continued to draw strength from its figures, gaining another 4p to 324p, while profits from glassmaker Pilkington inspired a 5p gain to 355p.

After the setback of the previous session, both BP 2p to 91p and Shell 5p to 34p made up some lost ground, but the market was still in the wake of the annual meeting.

Bid and speculative stocks continued to attract interest. Most spectacular was Redfern National Glass, a speculative favourite in the morning, which shot up 3p to 178p after news of an approach from an unidentified minor. Revived bid talk helped Vaux Breweries to go ahead 5p to 30p and renewed interest in J. Bibby was good for a gain of 4p to 131p.

Farrell Electronic, another

Though equities found nothing to sustain them and prices drifted back, gilts managed to shake out of United States interest-rate worries and to reach from an unchanged Minimum Lending Rate. By the close, short dates were up to three-quarters better, while "medium" and "long" were, in some cases, up by more than 11.

Equity dealers see the Government's placing of BP shares widely expected to come on Tuesday as the first hurdle to be overcome before further progress can be made. In the longer run, the Phase Three negotiations are now assuming far more significance in market thinking.

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

United States Treasury's further increase of the borrowing and the trend

speculative favourite, was hit by profit-takers and lost 4p to 158p, but the previous day's approach news had British Electronic Controls ahead 2p to 20p. Those losing ground were Caird Dundee after the abortive talks and taxi group Mann & Overton which was lowered 2p to 145p in the absence of a further news move from hire-purchase group Lloyds & Scottish.

After the dividend boost accompanying a £5m-plus rights issue, whisky distiller Arthur Bell, also a takeover favourite in its time, rose 4p to 238p, while consideration of earlier rights had Dundonian better by 3p to 86p and Cowan, de Groot up 3p to 44p.

The weak dollar premium lowered shares like R.B. Tinto Zinc 2p to 218p, De Beers 7p to 247p and Abercrom Investment which lost 10p to 116p.

North Sea prospects brought renewed life to Thomson Organisation, which closed 13p ahead at 590p, while sparkling profits and dividend considerations brought a jump of 17p to 447p to paper group De La Rue.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £68.01m (14,659 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 101, Shell, Marks & Spencer, Barclays, GEC, Beecham, Courtauld, BAT Ind, National Westminster, Burmah, Vickers, Thorn "A", Resco, GKN, Grand Metropolitan, BAT Ind, Cowan, de Groot, De La Rue, Vaux Breweries and Dundonian.







## Subdued end to account

**\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.**

[illegible]



## Weekend

by Sheila Black



Mappin and Webb is so often synonymous with silver and jewelry that all too few people remember it as a gift shop which is not prohibitively expensive but which specializes in classic designs and, often, classic objects like clocks, briefcases and handbags although you can also find some enchanting and out-of-the-ordinary there too.

Take this clutch of handbags. Two are of lizard and one of canvas with leather, which is either in shades of brown and cream or navy and white. The main handbag colour and the edging trim can be reversed so that either brown or cream predominates or, obviously, either white or navy. This is the most expensive model, perhaps surprisingly, at around £45 but fixed girth chains allow these bags to be worn from the arm or shoulder by day and clutched, with the chain inside the bag, for evening or more formal times. This bag keeps its shape and can hardly date.

The classic one with handles and with the clip fastening at top is another that will never date and it is really excellent value at £19.50—I think you would find it difficult to see its equivalent at that price elsewhere. Of lizard on an excellent frame that will help to keep the straps for literally years, it is in black, navy or brown and should pre-empt the need for any other bag. The price is £19.50 and it will take you to Ascot or, less formally, to meetings on Ascot Heath.

I know that many of you will not want a lizard bag unless reassured that the lizards are "farmed" so as to ensure their continued existence, being concerned with preserving all species on this earth. Others will need to be reassured that the lizards are humanely reared and killed. They are.

For those who are content to know these facts, let me add that the handbags have matching briefcases—for those who

still could not use or wear lizard at any price, read on. The briefcases are also of lizard with rather fine markings, not of the same rather more familiar lizard as the handbags but you can often do without a handbag when needing to use a briefcase, so the idea that they need to match can be forgotten. As for men, their handbags are usually smaller and able to fit inside the briefcase or hang from the wrist.

The briefcases are beautifully fitted inside, trimmed with smooth leather and finished off with combination locks. No need for keys, only for a memory for the numbers which make up the opening combination. There are ways of ensuring that nobody else finds the combination—what do we all do about our banking cashcard numbers? I am certainly not telling how mine are recorded. The briefcase costs £79.95; regrettably, £80 is a fairly average price for better briefcases. Find them at all branches of Mappin and Webb around Britain (see the local telephone book).

For much cheaper and functional briefcases, if Mappin's will forgive me, go to W. H. Smith which usually has a really good selection. Books in their larger stores, boots, pretty well and so do some of the luggage shops.

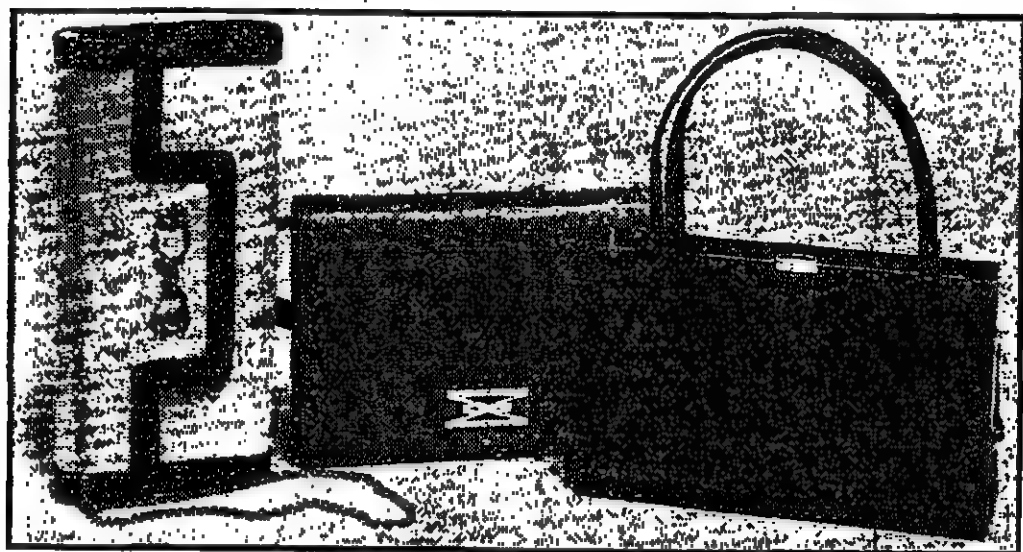
You can buy matching belts at Mappin's at £18 for double-sided designs so that you can turn the belt to brown or black, to brown or black, to navy blue or red and so on—that, to me, seems expensive, but good belts with good buckles are beginning to cost a lot everywhere. Curiously, I think that many of the familiar medium prices are disappearing and we are stuck with little choice between what is really inexpensive—the word "cheap" is no longer possible—and what is really expensive but good value. Sadly for the many who cannot afford them, the quality lines are often

the best value, but what do you then do about the vagaries of fashion except settle for the permanent, classic, timeless styles.

I promised a word for those who will not wear lizards even when the reptiles are humanely farmed. I am sure that most already know about Beauty without Cruelty of 40 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1. They compile lists of cosmetics which contain no animal ingredients and of synthetic materials which involve no killing for "furs" simulated leathers and suedes, etc. Telephone 01-496 2845 for details. Just one word of warning—please do not write to me if you feel intolerant about lizard handbag-lovers on the basis of live and let live. I am here to serve as many castes and consciences as possible and I refuse to be name-called because I recommend good value in lizard bags.

While on the subject of conservation, I am a great devotee of the Conservation Society and believe in their credo that life depends upon subtle relationships between earth, water, air and sunlight so that all must be done that can be to preserve the proper balance. They build up a library of books, published by themselves or by better-known commercial publishers, on the subject of preservation but with an extraordinarily wide range of subjects and approaches.

The books are often sold at prices well below those in the shops—they send a cheaply produced list of titles and you can help the Society's work merely by buying although many also do subscribe—there is never the slightest pressure for subscriptions, by the way. The Society's attitude to town and home planning is sensibly constructive rather than destructive, recognizing the need for building as much as the essential requirements of green open spaces. The Society is an organization, their book-selling division another, although the latter exists to help the former which is trying to teach us to help ourselves and our descendants. For book lists, write to Conservation Books at 228 London Road, Reading, Berkshire RG6 1AB. They can also give you the Society's address.



This is centenary year for Wimbledon, a special Jubilee of its own. The official souvenir programme of Wimbledon can be bought even if you do not go there. A well-produced and colourful book for all tennis lovers, it runs to 62 pages and the covers, including articles and advertisements that are also useful. Buy it at W. H. Smith or Mensies shops for 90p or send £1 to Wimbledon 1877-1977, 35-36 Great Marlborough Street, London, W1X 0X7. Make cheques payable to Wimbledon Centenary Magazine.

Limited edition collectors might like to know of a Wimbledon centenary book by David Paradine Developments, whose reputation for superb production is widely known. Their 100 Years of Wimbledon is written by Lance Tingay, lavishly illustrated, and every copy is signed by Fred Perry. It costs £84.

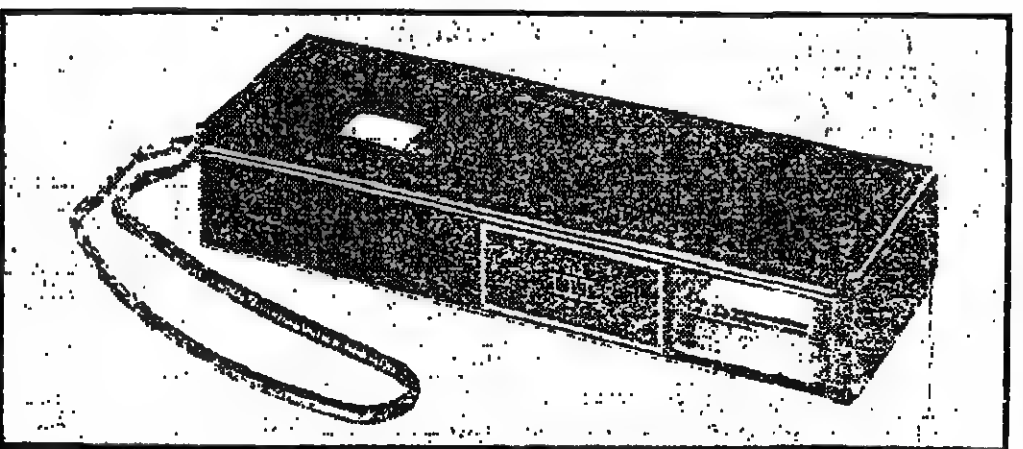
Details from DPD at Audley House, 9 North Audley Street, London, W1Y 1WF (01-628 3793).



One of the nicer Jubilee mugs I have seen is hardly a Jubilee mug at all. It is made by William Adams of the Wedgwood group. A black design of a dancing cockney family in Pearly gear—King, Queen and presumably knave since one looks young and roguish, adorned in their pearly outfits, are in glossy black and white on a white ground. Distinctive and different, it costs £1.40 and will be sold only during Jubilee year after which all appropriate artwork will be destroyed. From many leading department stores and Wedgwood stockists.



Buy your own tea chest, or its little replica as photographed here. It holds 1½ lb of tea which I confess to not having tasted and about which I have little information except that it is a high-quality tea now on sale in these chests from top hotels and airports and has been air-freighted from Kenya. But it is a lovely pack and would make a pleasing gift at £3.40. The wooden box has a foil lining so the tea must be worth proper keeping. Marketed by the London Tea and Produce Company, 9 Gee's Court, Oxford Street, London W1.



A Kodak devotee from way back, despite my attempts to prove to them that I can be a fool with a foolproof camera, I was interested when my aide, Doreen, tried out a new Magicflash camera from IIT Photo Products.

She did well, too. True, she managed to get some devastatingly uninteresting backgrounds like a plain garden fence and a line of washing which did little for her

subjects. And she did manage to get her people to one side of an otherwise not very pretty scene. She has obviously been doing what I used to—although I have tried to improve since the days of costly film.

But this I must say. Her photos were excellent, with everything in sharp focus and with superb colour. All automatically done for her inside the little, slim pocket camera with its own built-in flash. The fact that it works on

inexpensive batteries means that it gives the equivalent of one "free" flash picture in every five. Magicflash cost £29.95 and is a neat little thing especially when you do not have to carry the flash bulb about. Between now and the end of August, you might qualify for £1 discount since coupons are appearing with the advertisements entitling buyers to just that. It is at Boots, major chemists and camera shops.



Photographs by Peter Alshurst

Handmade leather handbags are rarely fashionable things, but they can look very sporty and sturdy, good for fishing bags, or county shows and the like. Handmade satchels and granny bags, plus other carrying bags, can also be imbued with a certain rugged charm but I would go for the formal, machine-made leather variety myself, unless I loved working with leather and I had lots of spare time and no money instead of too little of either or both.

If you want to try your hand at leather, there are plenty of craft shops for you but few that specialize like the leathers and luggage firm of Barrow Hepburn. This company opened a craft shop, indeed a craft division, as a natural offshoot of its large commercial enterprise.

The Leather Store is at 205 Kensington High Street, London, W8, fast becoming a kind of craftsman's Mecca with Reeves, and others, nesting among the larger shops and with a wonderful branch of The Booksmith, that place for bargain books, handy for works of reference. I remember when the Backers-Biba and of Ken High was the busy and fashionable end. Busy it still is but the shops down towards the Commonwealth Centre (where Oxford has a superb branch) and the Earls Court Road has become the exciting and nowadays so that even going to Ryemans for new typewriter ribbons can be fun.

At the Leather Store, you might start with a very simple but effective moccasin kit in any size and starting at £4.95 which may sound a lot but which does contain everything you need except your own labour for a very good pair of ankle-high moccasins. Belts are good, too, as are some of the buckles and fastenings. You can buy everything you need in the way of punches and tools and kits for the young which feature Wild Bill Hickok's styles and a holster. You can make sandals and, oddly, leather deformations (in kit form) or sheaths for the knives I am sure you regularly carry. I can laugh since my favourite kitchen knife is a hunting knife that hangs in a leather sheath.

I like the idea of making shoes for babies or early toddlers as more original presents than the eternal knitted jacket; and I love, for the young and slender, the Indian-style fringed skirts as well as the carved leather with sculpture-looking flower or other patterns that need a lot more skill with hands than I could ever achieve. They run an efficient mail-order service so you can buy from all over Britain if you write for the catalogue and you can even sew suede and leather on your machine, using the needles they recommend and designing the pattern to include a good deal of thinking because it looks nice and is strong.

No leatherwear is cheap but you would find that a good pair of suede trousers made of components from Barrow Hepburn would work out at around £20 while a tougher, easier-to-maintain leather pair would be about £30. The tabard in the photograph, ideal for men or women, boys or girls, is about £10 or £15 while the skirt works out around £25 and £35. Bikinis in suede are adorable for the thin and start from about £4.75 while plain fringed unic tops or tank tops are from about £8 to £10.

For those with the right figure for suede or leather, Midnight Blue has just the right sort of clothes. Their jeans are from above £10 to £25 but are really very good. I speak as one who traces jeans, but then I could not wear them. Their separates are many and varied, at all price ranges except the very cheap, but including the different, delightful and rather expensive. There are masses of French and Italian styles, very much for leisure wear as long as you think that must be chic, for chic is Midnight Blue's style and their taste is good. Some of the clothes are mildly outrageous, some just pretty, most of them as much fun as the shops which do create an easy, relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere. Midnight Blue? Because two of the shops stay open until midnight and the atmosphere is best after normal shopping hours. The two are at 76 Old Brompton Road and at 186 Fulham Road, London. The third branch, at 90 Brompton Road, closes at 6 pm but is near enough to its later stationery for that to be no disadvantage at all. They all open at 10 am.

You can make your own leather lines and be delighted with the work and the results. Or you can go to Loewe and buy the most wonderful, supple, colourful clothes anywhere in leather or suede. Much as we must admire the handicraft from Barrow Hepburn, a glance at the same model girl in a Loewe suit and coat-dress with a lot of character stitching will show at once, even in black and white and without too much detail, what the difference really is.

You will hardly be surprised, therefore, when I tell you that the trousers are £159 in soft but practical navy blue; that the jacket is £275 and the lovely coat-dress with a drawstring waist, worn here as a casual cape, is £249. Mark you, they will all last for years after a fabric facsimile wears out and

nobody could deny that suede and leather has a panache all its own.

Loewe's colours are wonderful—a pinstripe shade which is like a rich fuchsia contrast well with the misty grey, the pale grey or the royal blue and navy while the beiges are standards that can never be bettered but which can present cleaning problems. Besides the sophisticated suades, Loewe has also caught the vague for mixing canvas with leather and is doing some very natty footwear and boots in this combination besides introducing the pairing into bags and handbags.

To go with their suades, you can find silk blouses and shirts or cool, fresh pure linen. You need to have money but, if you are endowed, you can buy a furcoat for anywhere international look at Loewe, 25 Old Bond Street, London, W1.



The Over Fifty Club advertisements recently caught my eye and I sent for as much information as possible because I do feel that most people ought to start planning early for retirement to ensure that the later is full, congenial, among friends and easier to take than retirements which suddenly translate people to what might as well be a desert island for all the friends they have in the new district.

In fact, the Over Fifty Club may one day tackle problems of this kind. For the time being, it strikes me as taking steps in the right direction by arranging special insurance schemes, not always easy to find when you are older. The schemes are arranged in conjunction with Lloyd's Life Assurance and C. E. Heath, Urquhart (Life and Pensions). There is travel insurance, and there are a good many special offers. Kitchen Devils, makers of those ultra-

sharp cooking and carving knives, is among them, as are Apetics, that excellent company making and selling direct consumer goods. DIY duvets, bedding and all RPM Mic Accessories offer battery charger, car air halogen lamps and a lot more. Horizon Post suggest commemorative ware. And there is a good many holidays, short or long, chosen from whether to the buffed fields of Scotland in season or further afield and sure that Wheatcroft would be welcomed by many who suddenly find time for m. gardening.

You can save 10 per cent on Avis car hire worldwide, which cannot be bad. You get magazine and newsletter with the potent advantages of advertising to those with whom you have much in common and reading advertisements in return, as well as providing forum for exchange of ideas or a platform pen friends.

Articles in the newsletter keep the oil ones in touch with special developments. I go often miss press coverage and with the health, hobbies and starting your own business on which there is a useful and entertaining booklet. The annual subscription is £7.50; yearly runs to £17.50 and, for the not-so-wealthy, there is a really concessional price of £45 for life membership. A spouse can be an automatic member but without insurance scheme and benefits, those geared to each and every membership subscription.

Obviously, as membership grows, so will facilities being offered. I must admit that I cannot be totally objective about this because I happen to have been so busy cheerful and so happy since we 50s have arranged—I hope—all the insurance needed before that age, that I do not think it as being for me. Life will no doubt suddenly improve that by smacking me in the smartly, as life often has a way of doing. For the uncertain the leap to a healthy doubtful about life and a new fun I believe there is something valuable here this OFC. At least it is worth sending off the free literature to find out for yourself that £7.50 is not a lot of money per year over fifty years. The address is Over Fifty Club, The Elms, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berks RG11 1AB. And do hang on to the thought that for most people, 50 is the start of a freed that may never have been possible until children grew up or the work pattern set down. Fifty can be, for most, tremendous! But then, so is most of life.



Book Tokens has introduced three historical book plates in appealing colours and drawn in heraldic style. There are the knight, the unicorn and the dragon and each can be bought in packs of 20 for 40p. I have never seen full colour book-plates anywhere else so these must be rather a surprise for many. Find them in any of the 2,500 bookshops throughout Britain which handle Book Tokens. If stuck for a stockist near you, Book Tokens' head office is at 152 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TZ.

Packpack is a pack of postcards that I love having about house, although some get used more than others. They are brightly coloured with plain and simple messages in a or smaller letters. Like Get Well Soon, Congratulations, Happy Birthday, Hello, Dear, I love you, I hate you, Yes, No, Goodbye, super, thank you, I am sorry and so on. Twenty-four postcards for as many different occasions (but with two congratulatory cards). The most cryptic merely carries a giant E sign. Another just a pair of lips, lipsticked and semi-puckered. Amusing a delightful, rather a change from even the best greeting card and as much fun to send as to receive. Produced by Millium Limited, 47 Fleet Street, London EC4. At £3 the pack, all dies held in a tough wallet to keep by you. Not cheap, but rather gaudy. They can be bought separately at some stores for ab 14p or in smaller packs of a dozen each for about £1.60. London at Harrods, Paperchase, Fenwick, House of Commons, Out of London at similar stores like Dingles of Plymouth, Bell of Cambridge, Scandinavian Shop of Glasgow, Fenwick's Newcastle upon Tyne and Brent Cross and so on. Cries for 5 or other stockists to the designers at Fleet Street.







## A stylized, high-contrast illustration of a fireplace mantel. In the center, a clock with a face is mounted on the mantel. To the left and right of the clock are two identical lamps with conical shades. The background behind the mantel is a dark, textured area, possibly representing a fireplace opening. The entire illustration is rendered in a graphic, almost woodcut-like style with heavy black lines and stippling for shading.

11-11-68

the small family firm of R. Wilkinson & Son, 45 Warrdale

consider that you are working sink, draining board, worktop and—in the case of two persons—two bowls. A 60cm wide 160cm long 16.5cm deep run with a single sink bowl would cost £105 plus VAT. These tops are a particularly good value, since the draining board is working surface. The whole thing is very easy to fit.

So far, you've managed to do any of their standard 2 in any colours that take fancy. There is no strict limit on the number of windows under 20 square yards would pay extra for that work and printing screen. The price of the window is normal price, from £16.50 upwards plus VAT. can be delivered through country.

**Catherine D.**

## FASHION HEALTH & BEAUTY

**SHABBY'S BOO**

OFFER

Times re-  
dew  
fashionab-  
ling con-  
dress, low  
n  
federal to  
every a  
or only 1

Buy in  
Gas  
(Carus  
London  
01-73)







